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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Should any of my customers receive more than one Catalogue, will they please distribute the extra copies among their fellow farmers and gardeners.

*Marblehead
Squibb Seed*
early
late peas

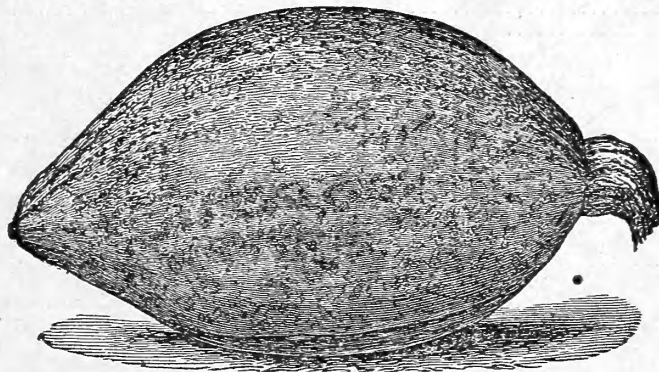
JANUARY, 1874

ANNUAL CIRCULAR
AND
RETAIL CATALOGUE

OF

WARRANTED

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.



GROWN AND SOLD BY

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Catalogues free to all.

If any of my friends will send me the names of persons residing in their neighborhood who would be likely to need a supply of good Vegetable Seed, I shall be happy to send such my Catalogue.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

In response to inquiries made for books treating on various subjects of interest to the farmer, I publish the following list of works, any of which will be sent post-paid, to any address in the United States or Territories, on receipt of the price.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| Agricultural Chemical Analysis, by Prof. G. C. Caldwell of Cornell University..... | \$2 00 | Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases..... | 1 75 |
| Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book..... | 2 50 | Johnson's How Crops Grow..... | 2 00 |
| Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals..... | 1 00 | Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry..... | 1 75 |
| American Bird Fancier..... | 30 | Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry..... | 1 50 |
| American Cattle, by L. F. Allen..... | 2 50 | Langstroth on the Honey Bee..... | 2 00 |
| American Rose Culturist..... | 30 | Leuchar's How to Build Hot Houses..... | 1 50 |
| American Weeds and Useful Plants..... | 1 75 | Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor..... | 3 00 |
| Art of Saw Filing (Holly)..... | 75 | Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management..... | 3 00 |
| Bement's Poulterer's Companion..... | 2 00 | Mayhew's (Ira) Practical Book-Keeping..... | 90 |
| Bement's Rabbit Fancier..... | 30 | Mayhew's (Ira) Blanks for Practical Book-Keeping..... | 1 20 |
| Bommer's Method of Making Manures..... | 25 | Miles on the Horse's Foot..... | 75 |
| Breck's New Book of Flowers..... | 1 75 | Morrell's American Shepherd..... | 1 75 |
| Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant..... | 2 50 | Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book..... | 2 00 |
| Buist's Flower Garden Directory..... | 1 50 | My Vineyard at Lakeview..... | 1 25 |
| Bryant's Forest Trees..... | 1 50 | Mrs. Cornelius's Young Housekeeper's Friend..... | 1 50 |
| Burr's Vegetables of America..... | 5 00 | Mystery of Metropolisville (Egleston)..... | 1 50 |
| Barry's Fruit Garden..... | 2 50 | Norris's Fish Culture..... | 1 75 |
| Chemistry of the Farm (Nichols)..... | 1 25 | Our Farm of Four Acres..... | Paper, 30c., Cloth, 60 |
| Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide..... | 75 | Packard's (A.) Guide to the Study of Insects..... | 6 00 |
| Cider Maker's Manual..... | 1 50 | Pardee on Strawberry Culture..... | 75 |
| Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book..... | 75 | Parsons on the Rose, by Samuel B. Parsons..... | 1 50 |
| Cole's Veterinarian..... | 75 | Peat and its Uses..... | 1 25 |
| Crack Shot (Barber)..... | 1 75 | Pedder's Land Measurer..... | 60 |
| Canary Birds..... | Paper, 50c., Cloth 75 | Practical Floriculture, by P. Henderson..... | 1 50 |
| Cranberry Culture, by Joseph J. White..... | 1 25 | Peach Culture (Fulton)..... | 1 50 |
| Cobbett's American Gardener..... | 75 | Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping..... | 1 50 |
| Dadd's (George H.) Modern Horse Doctor..... | 1 50 | Quincy (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle..... | 1 25 |
| Dadd's American Cattle Doctor..... | 1 50 | Randall's Sheep Husbandry..... | 1 50 |
| Dana's Muck Manual..... | 1 25 | Richardson on the Dog..... | Paper, 30c., Cloth, 60 |
| Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants, 2 vols..... | 6 00 | Saunders' Domestic Poultry..... | Paper, 40c., Cloth 75 |
| Downing's Cottage Residences..... | 3 00 | Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book..... | 30 |
| Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America..... | 5 00 | Skillful Housewife..... | 75 |
| Eastwood on Cranberry..... | 75 | Shooting on the Wing..... | 75 |
| Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide..... | 1 50 | The Dog, by Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson..... | 3 00 |
| Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture..... | 1 25 | The Horse (Stonehenge) Eng. edition, 8vo., 622 pages..... | 2 50 |
| Flax Culture..... | 50 | The Mule (Riley)..... | 1 50 |
| Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses..... | 2 50 | Tim Bunker Papers..... | 1 50 |
| Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming..... | 2 50 | Thomas' (J. J.) Farm Implements and Machinery..... | 1 50 |
| Frank Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsman, 8vo..... | 3 00 | Thomas' Fruit Culturist..... | 3 00 |
| Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist..... | 1 50 | Thompson's Food of Animals..... | 1 00 |
| Fuller's Grape Culturist..... | 1 50 | Tobacco Culture..... | 25 |
| Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist..... | 1 50 | Trapper's Guide..... | 1 50 |
| Fuller's Strawberry Culturist..... | 20 | Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual..... | 1 50 |
| Geylin's Poultry Breeding..... | 1 25 | Trout Culture (Slack)..... | 1 50 |
| Gray's How Plants Grow..... | 1 25 | Taxidermist's Manual..... | 1 00 |
| Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons, in 1 vol..... | 4 00 | Trotting Horses of America..... | 2 25 |
| Gray's School and Field Book of Botany..... | 2 50 | Ten Acres Enough..... | 1 50 |
| Gregory on Squashes..... | 30 | Vaux's Villas and Cottages..... | 3 00 |
| Gregory on Cabbages..... | 30 | Waring's Draining for Profit and Health..... | 1 50 |
| Gregory on Onions..... | 30 | Waring's Earth Closets..... | 50 |
| Guenon on Milch Cows..... | 75 | Warder's American Pomology..... | 3 00 |
| Gun, Rod and Saddle..... | 1 00 | Warder's Hedges and Evergreens..... | 1 50 |
| Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation, Ex. Clo..... | 4 00 | Wheeler's Rural Homes..... | 2 00 |
| Harris on the Pig. By Joseph Harris..... | 1 50 | White's Gardening for the South..... | 2 00 |
| Henderson's Gardening for Profit..... | 1 50 | Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses..... | 1 50 |
| Hop Culture..... | 40 | Woodward's Country Homes..... | 1 50 |
| Horse Training Made Easy (Jennings)..... | 1 25 | Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses..... | 1 50 |
| How Crops Feed, by Prof. S. W. Johnson..... | 2 00 | Willard's Dairy Husbandry..... | 3 00 |
| Hunter and Trapper..... | 1 00 | Window Gardening..... | 1 50 |
| Herbert's Hints to Horse Keepers..... | 1 75 | Youatt and Spooner on the Horse..... | 1 50 |
| Jennings on Cattle..... | 1 75 | Youatt and Martin on Cattle..... | 1 50 |
| Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry..... | 1 75 | Youatt on the Hog..... | 1 00 |
| | | Youatt on Sheep..... | 1 00 |

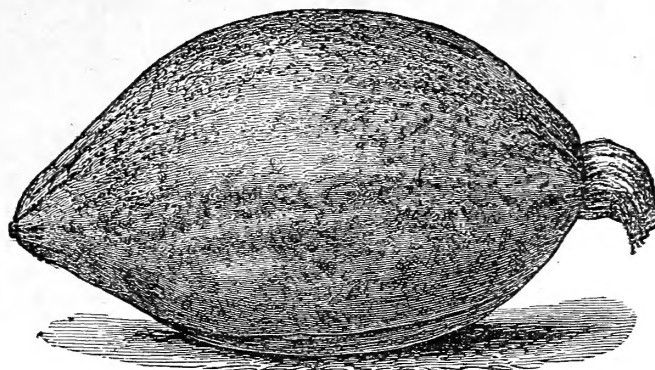
Gardeners of the South!

A word to you who grow early vegetables for the markets of the great cities of the North. I have many customers who are growing them very extensively, and a hint or two on varieties from the results of their experience may be of service to beginners. For an Early Cucumber, earliness, size, symmetry of form and presentable appearance after transportation all considered, you will find nothing superior to the Early White Spine. For an early Tomato, of the early sorts I would recommend Canada Victor (this stands shipping remarkably well) and Boston Market. When the hot season comes on there is loss from sun-burning under the extreme heat. At this season two characteristics are wanted in a good tomato: 1st, That it shall shield its fruit under a mass of leaves; and 2d, That the roots shall be as far down in the cool earth as possible, and not near the hot surface. You will find the first desirable trait probably more fully developed in the Mexican Tomato than in any other sort, so my customers in Florida write me. The second desirable characteristic can be got probably with almost any variety by planting the seed where the tomato is to grow, as the roots will then naturally strike down and not spread out near the surface, as they do after suffering the pruning incidental to transplanting.

For an early Pea, very early, having a good sized pod and the crop ripening up together so as to get all of it at a single picking, I recommend, as the result of the experience of customers, my Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. For an early string Bean, if an early sort with a long, round pod is wanted, I recommend Early Valentine; for a remarkably hardy and early, but a most abundant cropper, admitting of several pickings, I recommend the Fejee Bean. For an early Watermelon of excellent shipping properties, I recommend Phinney's Early, which is already raised on a large scale to supply the Northern markets. It may be well for you, before going to the great expense of raising or purchasing the costly sets to grow an Onion crop, to first try on a small scale some of my black onion seed, grown in the extreme north, for some gardeners as far south as Texas have found that with this they could raise onions two inches in diameter the first year from the planting.

Of Cabbages my customers rely on my Fottler and Marblehead Mammoth as giving them the largest and hardest heads of any kinds planted. With those who do not succeed with the Drumhead varieties, the Early Winnigstadt is a great favorite. Every gardener of experience knows when earliness is sought for, the farther north the seed he plants is grown, the better.

The "Marblehead" Squash.



The above engraving is that of my new squash which I sent out for the first time last season. I named it the "Marblehead." I would refer those who may be interested in the history of this choice new variety to my catalogue of last season.

This new squash, as a rule, is characterized by a shell of a more flinty hardness than the Hubbard. It is usually thicker and flatter at the top. It has a greater specific gravity. The flesh is of rather a lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. In the important matter of purity, it excels the Hubbard and every squash that I have ever raised. Its outer color is a light blue; not to be confounded with the blue colored squashes that come at times from the Hubbard seed—mongrels made by a cross of the Hubbard and a thin skinned squash which we used to call Middleton blue, which we were raising before we knew of the Hubbard, and raised for a few years after we had the Hubbard, side by side with it. If the seed of these mongrels be planted, their hybrid character will be seen by a terrible sporting, so dreaded by every farmer; while, on the contrary, the crop from the seed of the "Marblehead" will be found to excel in purity any standard variety of squash.

Packets of seed of this new variety will be sent post-paid, to any address, for 15 cents, or ten packets for \$1; per ounce, 35 cts.; per lb., \$3.50. Dealers supplied at the usual discount. Each package will have on the label the above engraving reduced in size.

I add extracts from letters received from gentlemen well known to the agricultural community.

"THE 'MARBLEHEAD' SQUASH. Some weeks ago we received from Mr. James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., the well-known introducer of the Hubbard, specimens of a squash which came without name. The squash was tried by several, and unanimously pronounced to be of the very highest quality."—*American Agriculturist*, Feb., 1873.

"THE MARBLEHEAD SQUASH. Our readers may remember our notice (with illustration) of the new squash disseminated this season for the first time, by Jas. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., and so highly recommended. As Mr. Gregory is an honorable seedsman, and a trustworthy man, we gave full credit to his statements; but when we planted some of the seeds he was kind enough to send us, we had little hope of being able to report any success, as the squash-vine borer generally destroys all the finer kinds of squashes here before they have matured their fruit. The vines grew very strongly and rapidly, however, and in spite of the borer, which finally attacked them, ripened a very good crop of squashes; and they were simply delicious—*decidedly better than any other squash we ever ate*. The Marblehead Squash is a valuable acquisition."—D. H. JAKES, in *Rural Carolinian*.
Charleston, S. C., Aug., 1873.

"I tried one of your Marblehead Squashes to-day. I never before ate so good a squash, though I have raised the Hubbard many years. In purity I never saw its equal."
Peabody, Mass., Oct., 1873. DANIEL BUXTON.

"Having tried the Marblehead Squash sent us, we must say that we were very much pleased with it and think it possesses all the best qualities of the Hubbard and Turban combined; in fine, it is difficult to over-rate it."
Boston, Mass., March 5, 1873. WASHBURN & CO.

"I have tested the specimen of squash, and find the shell unusually hard and thick. Its specific gravity is greater than the famous Hubbard. On cooking I find the new variety also excels the Hubbard in smoothness and fineness of grain, richness of flavor and perhaps in sweetness. I am sure it will come into general favor with the public."
Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 21, 1872. J. L. GOULD, Ed. Rep. Farmer.

"A specimen of the Marblehead Squash, sent to us by the introducer, (Mr. Gregory, Feb. 1st), has been tested, and truly we can say, without exception, it is superior to all in quality, as a table squash."
Boston, Mass., 1873. CURTIS & COBB.

"Having tested the cooking qualities of the Marblehead Squash, I pronounce it the best squash that I ever ate, combining the flavors of the Hubbard and Turban."
Marblehead, March 18, 1873. FRANKLIN R. ALLEY.

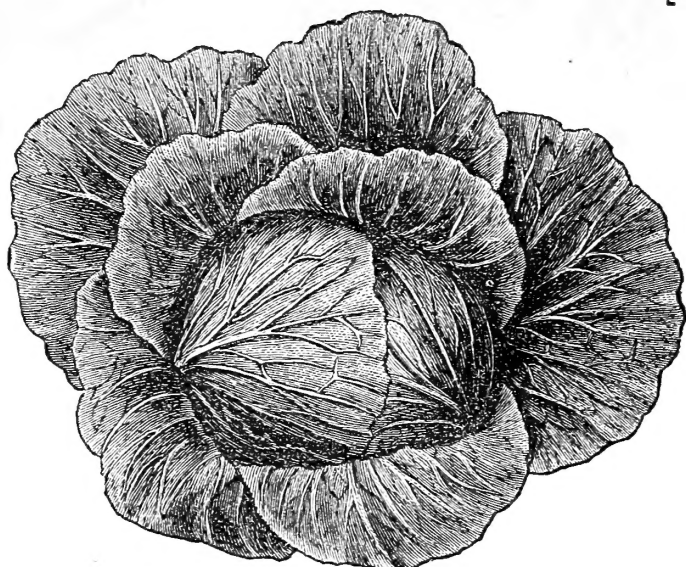
"The 'Marblehead' will step to the front. It is the dryest, richest, best grained and best colored squash I have ever seen cooked. Blessings, I say, on the man who 'invented' it. For as a soggy, stringy, squash is sickening, so there is no vegetable product of our soil more highly to be esteemed than a first rate variety of this exceedingly variable fruit."
Amherst, Dec. 30, 1872. W. S. CLARK, Pres. Mass. Agricultural College.

"I have tested the Marblehead Squash. For solidity and richness I have seen no Squash that ever surpassed it. The introduction of the Hubbard was a great blessing to the country. If the Marblehead should prove better in any respect, you will have done another good thing for the public."
Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1872. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

"I have tried the Squash you were kind enough to send me. It is delicious. I have seen nothing equal to it since the palmy days of the Marrow. I am truly obliged to you for the production. If it can be steadily and uniformly-propagated, it is one of the most valuable of all recent additions to our vegetable products."
Salem, Dec. 16, 1872. GEO. B. LORING.

"I have had the squash thoroughly tested by two of the best experts in housekeeping in these parts; one in Philadelphia and the other I took myself into New Jersey and submitted it to the skill of four ladies in one family, who are first class housekeepers. The lady in Philadelphia reports it as very fine grained, cooks free from lumps, and makes up first rate. She states that it cooks quite dry, and calls it the nicest squash she ever cooked. The New Jersey ladies remark that its shell was very hard, that it cooked very nicely, and made the nicest pie or pudding they had ever tasted. This was the opinion also of my Philadelphia friend, to whose judgment I submitted it. I have partaken myself of both samples; consider it most excellent, and should regret if it was any better, as there might be danger of eating too much."
Philadelphia, 12 mo., 17, 1872. P. MORRIS.

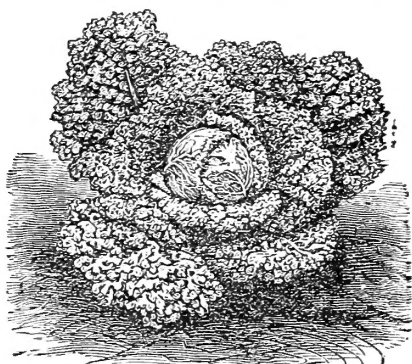
[PLATE I.]



Early Schweinfurt Quintal Cabbage.



Little Pixie Cabbage.



Early Ulm Savoy Cabbage.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.



Early Winnigstadt Cabbage.



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.



Early Wyman Cabbage.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY'S

Annual Seed Circular for 1874.

The past season in the northeastern section of the United States was remarkable for the great drought, which began so early that it was almost impossible to get such small seed as were planted after the middle of May to vegetate. The late planted cabbage crop suffered specially severely, remaining dormant so long that in many instances the early frost found the crop but just turning in their heads. I have had inquiries from farmers who had many acres in this predicament, asking whether they could do anything with their crop. I print the substance of a reply made to one of my customers, which may contain some hints that may be of value to other of my customers, who may some time find themselves equally unfortunate.

To make Cabbage head over winter.

"A very large per cent. of your cabbages that have begun to turn in a head can be made to form a hard head over winter by pursuing the following course: When pulling the cabbage, break off but few of the outside leaves and let as much earth remain on the roots as will stay there; stand in trenches deep enough to bring the tops of the cabbages just above surface of the ground, crowding them close together. Cover with eel grass, if you can get it, to depth in all of ten inches; but if that can't be got, then use some salt hay or thatch, covering about fifteen inches with this. Put the covering on at two applications: the first to be when severe frost sets in, and the other when cold weather is settled. It is well to have a stack made up near the pit to be ready at hand, so that when wanted there can be no delay. For the pit, select the warmest and most sheltered location, and it is a good plan to have the cabbages in sections of three rows, leaving a slight ridge of earth between each section to keep them from falling over, which they are very apt to do when a large mass is pitted together without these barriers. They sometimes head up finely when about three inches of earth is thrown directly on the cabbages in the pit. This of course does away with about half the covering that would otherwise be required. When covering material is plenty, furrows may be made with a plough and the cabbages planted to stand above ground just as they naturally grow, except to stand thick enough to crowd each other.

"The heads that cabbages make in winter are very tender and not so hard as when grown in the open air, and therefore need to be marketed as early in spring as they can be got at, to prevent waste. If your cabbages, as they stand, have had a heavy freeze up, let them remain until they are thawed before pulling."

I trust that another year's experience with seed from my establishment has given results that were very uniformly satisfactory. There happens occasionally an instance, when I have complaint against the vitality of seed, when the seed was grown by myself that season and thousands of customers were supplied from the same lot to their satisfaction. Such cases are very obviously of the class where the cause of the trouble was owing to the season or soil or manner of planting, in short to some cause utterly beyond my control and consequent responsibility. It is my labor and my anxiety to send out none but the very best of seed, just such seed as I would be willing to plant myself, and the thousands of cheering letters that I open are very pleasant testimony to the success of my undertaking. With all care that it is possible to exercise, mistakes will occasionally, though very rarely, occur; these my customers will always find me ready to rectify in accordance with the promise of my three warrants.

On my four farms I have grown this season over seventy

acres of seed and seed stock, embracing over one hundred varieties. Some may infer that in growing so many varieties there is danger of admixture; but this is a matter I specially guard against, by completely isolating every variety of the same kind. My farms are located somewhat like the angles of a right-angled triangle, and are about one mile distant from each other; in addition to this the different lots of three of them are very much scattered. Of all these advantages I avail myself to the utmost to produce complete isolation. All roots, bulbs, &c., intended for seed purposes, are selected with the utmost care.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING SEED DIRECTLY FROM THE GROWER. But few seed dealers grow any of the seed they sell,—the business of seed growing and that of seed selling being almost entirely distinct. Hence, as a general rule, seed dealers *know* only what is *told* them of the careful selection of seed stock and of the freshness and purity of their seed; now if the person of whom they purchase should be careless, ignorant, or dishonest, you who plant have to suffer, as the dealer can only reaffirm what is told him. On the other hand, if the seed dealer grows his own seed, he is able to affirm what *he himself knows* as to its freshness and purity; and thus you who purchase have the invaluable guarantee from his own knowledge. *It is that I may be able to give this guarantee that I raise so many varieties, some of them at double the cost at which I could purchase them.* The public will thus understand how greatly it is for their advantage to sustain me in this effort to combine the business of seed grower and seed dealer.

From what I have said let it not be inferred that I raise all the varieties of seed that I sell; I do not; many choice varieties I import from England, France and Germany, some of which cannot be raised in this latitude, others I purchase of trusty dealers, or have grown for me by careful men, whom I supply with stock seed of my own raising. My plan is to increase my varieties, until I grow all the kinds of seed that can be grown in my latitude.

THE THREE WARRANTS. I warrant, 1st, That my seed shall be what it purports to be in kind and quality; and I hold myself ready to refill the order anew, gratis, in other seed, should it prove defective in either respect. 2d, That all money sent for seed shall reach me, with the single proviso, that *all sums to the amount of one dollar and upwards* be sent in the form of a Post Office Order on Marblehead, Registered Letter, Draft, or Cashier's Checks; Money Orders, when of one dollar and upwards, to be purchased at my expense. 3d, That the seed ordered shall reach every one of my customers. Thus I take all the risks of the business upon myself, and make the purchase of seed the *safest investment possible*, instead of being what it has so often proved to farmers and gardeners, very unreliable and very vexing. In attempting thus to revolutionize the business, I am aware that I shall make some losses, but it will be a great satisfaction to me to know that every feeling of doubt is removed from the minds of my customers; and I know that they will reciprocate in this matter, and feel it to be for their interest to sustain me in this enterprise.

HOW SEED AND LETTERS ARE LOST. I sometimes receive letters of which the following from College Springs, Iowa, is a sample, showing that when letters from my customers are not responded to by me the matter may need a little local investigation. "My patience has been sorely tried this spring, though my faith in you and in your promises has not faltered in the least. I enclosed money March 9, ordering seed, and about a month ago wrote again to let you know I had had no response. This week our mail carrier was arrested, and in his pocket were

found a great many opened letters and among them my first letter to you." If any of my correspondents have reason to believe their letters have been stolen on the way, let them address me as John O. Hand, and the thief may for a while at least, be thrown off his track.

Sometimes seed packages are broken open on the route from accident or careless handling (though I use in my establishment only the very strongest Manila paper manufactured in the country), at times they are stolen, at times eaten into by mice. *I shall always be happy to make all losses good*, by refilling the order gratis, and my customers will bear me witness that I uniformly do so, though at a loss to me of many hundred dollars annually. *When writing that seed have failed to reach you, always renew your first order, or order the same value in other kinds of seed.*

BE CAREFUL TO WRITE YOUR ADDRESS IN FULL, giving the STATE as well as the town, *for a town of the same name will oftentimes be found in a dozen States.* Scores of my friends every season forget to sign their name to their letters, rendering it impossible for me to respond to them. *Please be particular in this matter*, and write the name very distinctly.

THE POSTAGE LAW. The law enables me to send seed to the amount of four pounds or less in one parcel to any part of the United States, by prepaying postage at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fraction of two ounces. It matters not how many varieties are sent in the package, provided the weight of the entire lot does not exceed four pounds. If a larger lot is wanted, it may be divided into lots of four pounds each. This law, in effect, *brings my seed establishment to every man's door.*

PAYMENT FOR SEED. All sums to the amount of one dollar or upwards, can be more safely sent in Cashier's Checks

on New York or Boston, Drafts, Money Orders on Marblehead or in Registered Letters. Money Orders, when of the value of one dollar and upwards, may be purchased at my expense, the cost being deducted from the amount remitted. If money orders are not for sale at your office they can oftentimes be procured at a neighboring town. *Cash must accompany all orders.* Let me advise my friends before ordering their seed sent by Express to figure carefully and see if it would not be much cheaper for them (as is almost invariably the case with small parcels) to have them sent by mail.


I would advise my customers not to order their seed by Express to be sent C. O. D. If the order is sent through the express, as Express Companies give receipts for all money, there can be no risk in sending the money before the seed is received, and as I have to add the cost of collection and return charges to the cost of the seed to make myself whole, my customers will see at a glance that the transaction is highly unprofitable. I make no charge for postage on packages or ounces; *I do not pay Express charges*, but I will make no charge for boxes used in packing.

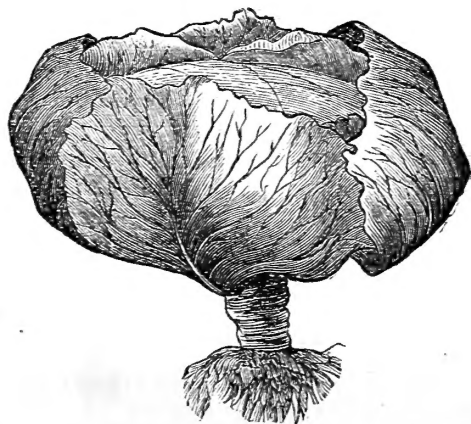
Large Orders from Granges of Husbandry, Clubs, Market Gardeners, Individuals and Dealers.

Five per cent. discount allowed on all orders for seed to the amount of five dollars and upwards, whether the order be for packages, ounces, pounds or quarts, either separately or combined; eight per cent. when the amount ordered is as high as ten dollars and under twenty-five; ten per cent. when twenty-five and under forty dollars; and twelve and a half on orders to amount of forty dollars and upwards. The eight and ten per cent. discount does not apply to Onion seed; for discount on which see further on. Terms to Dealers, Clubs and Granges of Husbandry on application. I do not send out seed to be sold on commission.

CABBAGES.

For full particulars on Cabbage growing see my Treatise, advertised in this Catalogue.

Nine-tenths of the Cabbage seed raised in the United States is grown from heads that are so small or soft that they would be worthless if carried to market. My seed is grown from the largest and hardest of heads, both larger and harder than the great bulk of those which are sold in the market for table use. For several years I have devoted the first three or four pages of my catalogue to quite a detailed presentation of the standard varieties of Cabbage and Squash. I do this because, having been the original introducer of several of these varieties, the public naturally look to me for the fullest explanation and description of them, and I therefore present these pages for the information of the thousands of new customers who come for the first time each season, rather than for the perusal of old friends who from personal experience of years know all about their merits. 



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world, being the result of extreme high culture. I have had heads,

when stripped of all waste leaves, that could not be got into a two-bushel basket, having a diameter two inches greater! The weight of these cabbages is proportional to their size, *averaging by the acre*, under the culture of our Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds a plant. In a former circular I quoted from persons residing in fourteen States and Territories, and also in the Canadas, East and West, expressing their great satisfaction with the Stone-Mason and the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages, in their great reliability for heading, the size, sweetness and tenderness of the heads. They had succeeded in growing the Mammoth to the weight of thirty and forty pounds, and in some instances *over fifty pounds!*

This Cabbage will make larger heads in the West Indies and in the extreme South, than any other kind! I have supplied seed to one planter in the W. I. for three years. He says the heads are three or four times as large as he can get from any other kind. Yet I would not have my Southern friends suppose from this that they will succeed in growing them to the extreme large size attained in the North, where the colder climate is more favorable for Cabbage culture. What I assert

is, that large market gardeners in New Orleans and elsewhere, who have raised them for market on a large scale for several years, inform me that with them they grow to much larger size than any other variety of Cabbage.



STONE MASON. This Cabbage is the standard drumhead in New England, being distinguished for its reliability for heading, the size, hardness and quality of the heads. Under proper cultivation nearly every plant on an acre will make a marketable head. The heads vary in weight from nine to over twenty pounds, depending on the soil and cultivation. In earliness the Stone-Mason is upward of a week ahead of the Premium Flat Dutch and makes a harder head.

FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

After an extensive trial on a large scale by market farmers in all parts of the United States, Fottler's Cabbage has grown in estimation, particularly in the great Cabbage districts of Long Island and in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. My stock seed came directly from Messrs. Copeland and Fottler, the two gardeners who were the first to raise the Cabbage. I send this out in 15 cent packages, also at 75 cents per ounce.



FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

Following will be found some of the recommendations I have received from those who have raised the Fottler's Cabbage. It is very rapidly growing in favor.

"The Fottler's Cabbage are the wonder of all, and readily command 10 to 15 cents per head, when other kinds go hard at 5 cents or less."
Hubbardston, Mich., Sept. 4, 1873. CHARLES H. SEAVER.

"A friend of mine has raised the Fottler's Cabbage to the great weight of 31 lbs. per head, and an average of 25 per head by the whole piece."
Cannons Station, Conn., March 5, 1873. JOHN W. LONNSBURY.

"We had splendid cabbage from your Fottler's seed."
Ridgely, Butler Co., Ohio. MRS. R. E. THOMSON.

"Your Fottler's Cabbage were the finest I ever raised."
Aftoss, Ohio, March 25, 1873. SARAH J. McAFEE.

"My Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbages were the admiration of all who saw them, for I had the only cabbages in the neighborhood that were good. The more I buy of your seeds the better I like them."
Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1873. WILLIAM W. PETRY.

"Although your seeds did splendidly, Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbage was especially the admiration of our neighbors."
Smyrna, Harrison Co., Ohio March 20, 1873. WM. KIRK.

"Your Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbages were the delight of every one who saw them."
Garnett, Anderson Co., Kansas, Feb. 20, 1873. E. A. EDWARDS.

"Your Fottler's Drumhead Cabbage is the best I ever saw in Tennessee; they beat any thing in the cabbage line; and your Cracker Onions cannot

be surpassed by any; in fact your seeds are all good, for I have ordered largely from you and they have always proved true to name."
Covington, Tennessee, April 17, 1872. JAMES R. ARTHUR.

"The Fottler's Cabbage and White Belgian Carrot were A, No. 1. I raised some Fottlers with heads, after the waste leaves were taken off, as large as a half bushel measure."
Huntington, L. I., (N. Y.) Feb. 27, 1872. GEORGE A. SAMMIS.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed I purchased from you last year I planted the first of March. When I commenced taking them to market in June it was diverting to see others who had cabbage for sale tuck them down in one corner of their wagon, pretending to have none unless some of their special customers called for cabbage, when they would bring them out, about as large as a tea-cup, half a dozen for a dime, while I was selling the Fottler at twenty and twenty-five cents a head—which is an extraordinary price for a cabbage in this market. They are very reliable for heading for early or late crops. After I saw my late cabbages giving up the ghost I planted the Fottler's seed, and raised more cabbages than all the balance of cabbage growers in this county. This may seem like bragging on the Fottler's Cabbage, but it is nevertheless true. The Cannon Balls make excellent cabbages."
Jefferson City, Cole Co., Mo., Feb. 26, 1872. M. P. CUTLER.

"Your Fottler's Cabbages that I raised last year were splendid. I entered six heads of them at the Ogdensburg City Fair that weighed 86 pounds, and they took first premium."
Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 2, 1872. JAMES GLANCY.

"I raised Fottler's Cabbages last season that would weigh 25 pounds each, clear of waste leaves."
Lucksberry, Ocean Co., N. J., March 20, 1871. STEWART NEWMAN.

"Last spring I sent for one paper of the Fottler's Early, from which I raised about (300) three hundred cabbages, and they weighed from 10 to 16 lbs. apiece. They are the nicest early cabbages I ever saw, and all the neighbors want some of the seed."
Berrien Springs, Mich., Oct. 12, 1871. WILLIAM A. FLINT.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed and Cannon Ball I got of you last spring were the finest early cabbages ever raised in this county, both for size and hardness of heads."
Columbus, Ky., Jan. 20, 1871. JOSEPH M. GEST.

"Every one of your cabbages grew and made fine heads; some of Fottler's weighed 36 lbs. I took to the County Auditor one of your 36 pounders as a guarantee of the quality of the Fottler. He asked me how many winters I had kept it in a cold frame, as he said it was far too big for a 'yearling.'"
Rosendale, Minn., Nov. 6, 1871. J. W. MURPHY.

"I had Fottler's Cabbages from the seed obtained from you last year that weighed thirty-five pounds, and don't think that there was a cabbage in the lot but would weigh twenty pounds, and every plant had a good head."
West Fork, Iowa, March 7, 1870. CHAS. G. PERKINS.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed you sent me have grown the finest market heads. I have some more than two feet across, weighing 29½ lbs."
Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 31, 1870. E. MERRILL.

LITTLE PIXIE, EARLY ULM SAVOY, SCHWEINFURT QUINTAL. I recommend these three sorts as the best early Cabbages for family use. The first two are the earliest Cabbages grown, being each of them earlier than Early York. Little Pixie heads very hard, and all cook very tender and sweet. The Savoy's are the tenderest and richest flavored of all Cabbages, and for boiling are decidedly the best for family use, being much superior, if well grown, to the Drumhead and Cone-shaped varieties. Schweinfurt Quintal is decidedly the earliest of all the larger Drumheads; the heads attain to a diameter of from 10 to 18 inches, are very symmetrically formed, and are remarkably tender. When cooked they are very sweet, and quite free from any strong Cabbage taste. They do not head hard, and being so very tender they will not bear transportation in bulk any distance without serious injury; hence I recommend it as a capital Cabbage for early use in the family, but not as a market Cabbage, fitted for all localities, though very valuable for this purpose where the market is near at hand. I write of these three Cabbages from personal experience, having tested them with more than twenty other varieties. Packages of each of these forwarded to any address at 10 cents each. (See engravings, Plate I.)

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. This is the best of all the Savoy's for the general market. It grows to a large size, is as reliable for heading as the Stone-Mason or Premium Flat Dutch, and has as short a stump as either of these varieties. I heartily recommend it to all those market Gardeners who grow Savoy's by the acre for the general market. (See engraving, Plate I.)

EARLY WINNIGSTADT CABBAGE. No variety of early Cabbage, in my experience as a seedsman, has had a more regular and rapid growth in popularity than the Winnigstadt, which I attribute mostly to the fact that it is so remarkably reliable for heading even under very adverse circumstances; I have seen large areas head up hard, almost uniformly, though from the character of the soil when they were planted every Cabbage grew stump-footed. The Winnigstadt is also a large sized cabbage among the early kinds, and probably the hardest heading of all the conical varieties. In earliness it comes in about a week later than Early Oxheart. Should the soil of any of my farmer friends be of so sandy a nature that they find it extremely difficult to perfect any variety of Cabbage, before bidding a final farewell to the cabbage family I would advise them to try the Winnigstadt. Planted in the latitude of Boston June 25th to July 1st, the Winnigstadt makes a good Cabbage for winter use. (See engraving Plate I.)

CANNON BALL CABBAGE. This Cabbage is so called because the head is as round, and almost as hard and heavy, as a cannon ball. I pronounce it as forming the *roundest, hardest and heaviest* head in proportion to its size, of any Cabbage known. It matures about ten days later than the Early York. While about all varieties of early Cabbage make rather soft heads, this, though early, makes the hardest heading Cabbage known. The heads when fully grown attain to the size of from six to eight inches in diameter. Put up in packages at fifteen cents each.

I present below a few extracts from letters, from amongst the many received, relative to my Marblehead Mammoth, Stone-Mason, Cannon Ball, Winnigstadt, Improved American Savoy, Schweinfurt Quintal, and Early Wyman Cabbages, etc. Please note what is said of the *quality* as well as *size* of my Mammoth Cabbage. Gardeners will see by comparing the letters of different years that I have kept up the high strain of my Cabbage seed.

"Your Wyman Cabbage is the Cabbage for this place. I transplanted in April 300 plants, commenced to sell on 12th of July; on the 25th of September had sold 2550 lbs. at 5 cts. per lb. They weighed from 5 to 13 lbs. each. I do not write this as an advertisement, but to say that I have faith in your seeds. CHARLES MAYNARD.
Hay Fork, Cal., Nov. 20 1873.

"Your Mammoth Drumhead surprised the natives. I took the premium easily at our county fair. I do not think there were five plants in a thousand that did not make a good head. JNO. H. SNOWDON.
Missouri Valley, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1873.

"Your Early Winnigstadt Cabbage proved to be the best and earliest I have ever seen in this country. ISAAC FILSON.
Lock's Mills, Pa., Feb. 3, 1873.

"I have grown the largest premium Flat Dutch Cabbage that I ever saw from your seed last year, and my neighbors all wanted to know where I got my seed. J. HILDERMAN.
Charleston, Pa., Jan. 13, 1873.

"My Cabbage, grown from your seed, has taken the first premium for three years at the Hoosac Valley fair, and it is with pleasure that I recommend your seed to the public. GEORGE DAVIS.
North Adams, Mass., April, 22, 1873.

"I sent for a package of those large Mammoth Cabbage Seeds last year, and I never had better success with my cabbages than with them. I raised one which weighed 32½ lbs. J. REEVES.
Birmingham, Conn., March 12, 1873.

"Everybody that saw my Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage said I had the largest and best cabbage that they had ever seen in Clay County. THOMAS J. FIRES.
Coffee, Ind., March 28, 1873.

"I am safe in saying that the Mammoth, Stone-Mason and Fottler were the best cabbages I ever saw grow. WM. STOBIE.
Murray, Ind., Feb. 25, 1873.

"Seeds purchased from you last year were all No. 1, especially Cabbage. I used about 500 plants, from seed purchased of you in 1872. 500 No. 1 large heads were the result. I also used 600 plants given to me by a friend, the seed of which was purchased in town, the result was not one cabbage out of 600 plants. J. W. GREEN.
Paris, Ill., March 17, 1873.

"The Cannon Ball and Fottler Cabbage seed that I got of you last year all grew nicely, and better cabbages never grew in northern Indiana. JAMES D. PHILLIPS.
Winfield, Indiana, Feb. 17, 1873.

"Seed bought last year all did well and gave general satisfaction. Our Marblehead and Stone-Mason and Fottler's Cabbages were a perfect show, and by far the best cabbages in this county."

McDowell, Va., March 8, 1873.

I. W. ALEXANDER.

"Mr. J. Elliot raised cabbages from your Marblehead Mammoth seed I got for him, that weighed 60 lbs. trimmed." J. J. DAWSON.
Tillamook Co., Oregon.

"I have used your garden seeds and they are the best that I have ever used. I have raised thirty tons of the Mammoth Cabbage to the acre." A. J. BARRETT.
Dayton, Nevada, Dec. 8, 1872.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed I received from you last spring did remarkably well. I believe every seed grew. My neighbors and many others were astonished to see the large and solid heads of cabbage; they weighed from 20 to 50 lbs. to the head and were tender and sweet and excellent in every respect." WILLIAM STEELE.
Brookville, Pa.

"Your Stone-Mason Cabbage has proved first rate with me the last two seasons. Every one gives a good head. It was the best in our market." I. L. SCHULTZ.
Fly Mountain, N. Y., March 2, 1872.

"The seeds I got of you last year were all what they were represented to be. I had an acre of the finest Cabbages ever grown in this section. Some heads weighed upwards of 25 lbs., and a large number ranged from 15 to 20 lbs. Many of my neighbors desire to have of James J. H. Gregory's seeds. Success to the Yankee seed grower!" H. S. SEIPLE.
Weaversville, Pa., April 5, 1872.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage was the largest I ever raised, and the sweetest and tenderest." JACOB HARTMAN.
Hellen, Pa., March 4, 1872.

"The seed I had of you was as recommended. I planted about one acre of the best Fottler's and Mammoth Cabbages, and had a good sized head to every plant, the Fottler's weighing as high as 24 lbs., and some of the Mammoths were so large I could not get them into a barrel." A. F. CLARK.
Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 28, 1872.

"The Marblehead Mammoth cabbage seed got of you last spring did finely. There was nothing in this section that equalled it." HON. J. P. OLDS.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1872.

"Among the Flat Dutch Cabbages I raised from the seed I received from you, I had one that measured in circumference around the solid head four feet eight inches." CHARLES SHILLING.
Wassaic, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1872.

"The seeds that I received from you last spring were just what you represented them to be. I raised your Mammoth Cabbage last year to the weight of 32 lbs., and the Stone-Mason to the weight of 26½ and the Fottler to 18½ lbs." WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL.
Quincy, Mich., Feb. 19, 1872.

"The cabbages I raised last year, (the Winnigstadt, Fottler's and Stone-Mason,) from the seed I obtained of you, were the finest I ever saw. I could sell them for good prices, while others here could hardly sell theirs at all. I have bought most of my seeds of you for the last five years, and have always found them A, No. 1." J. R. BICKERTON.
Wilmington, Ill., Feb. 20, 1871.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed I received from you last spring did remarkably well. I believe every seed grew. My neighbors were astonished to see the Mammoth Cabbage. Several of them weighed upwards of 30 lbs. each. They took the premium at the St. Clair County Fair." ROBERT E. FRENCH.
Fort Gratiot, Mich., Jan. 4, 1871.

Last year received from you one package of Marblehead Mammoth cabbage. The heads weighed from 30 to 47½ pounds. It is the best cabbage I ever saw." FRANCIS DINELY.
Sarah P. O., Pa., March 3, 1873.

"Your Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage I found last year the truest and best I have ever raised. I have some of the Fottler's left over. They are both splendid market varieties." HENRY TURVILL.
Madison, Wis., Feb. 18, 1871.

"Such Cabbage as I raised from those Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead seeds I never saw before. The *quality* as well as the size beats everything in the cabbage line that I have ever cultivated." B. A. LOWELL, P. M.
Otisco, Minn., March 3, 1871.

"For the last three years, since I bought seed of you, they were of the best quality and pure. The Early Ulm Savoy and also Improved American Savoy are the best and tenderest cabbages I ever tasted." ANDREW RUEDY.
Hamburg, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1871.

"The seed I received last year from you did very well, particularly the Early Wyman Cabbage. It was the best of early cabbages I ever raised." L. I. HELD.
Stemlersville, Pa., Jan. 30, 1871.

"I have been much pleased with your seeds. They have been as recommended in your Catalogue. I raised your Mammoth Cabbage last year weighing 45 lbs." THOMAS F. COLEMAN.
Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 27, 1870.

"I grew a head last season (Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage) weighing 35½ lbs. and took the premium at our County Fair."
Beaver Dam, Wis., March 16, 1870. R. V. BOGERT.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages grown here have weighed from 28 to 39 lbs. Prof. Long of our town gives them the preference to any other for flavor."
Delaware, Wis., Oct., 1870. A. G. COLE.

"From the Marblehead Mammoth and Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbage seeds that I got from you last year, I raised the largest and the best cabbages ever raised in this part of the country. Even an old Yankee told me, 'in all my travels,' he says, 'I never saw anything in the cabbage line to equal them.'"
Harper's Ferry, Iowa, March 2, 1871. PATRICK BOLGER.

"I received last year the seed of your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and was much pleased with them. I raised one weighing 41 lbs."
Levanna, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1870. WM. R. GRINNELL.

"I raise 10,000 to 20,000 Cabbages a year. Your *Little Pixie* and *Fottler's* were No. 1 with me last year. *Pixie* ten days earlier than *Early York* side by side."
Hanford's Landing, N. Y., April 2, 1870. HERMON GLASS.

"From one package of your Winnigstadt Cabbage last year I raised more good cabbages than for twenty years before of all other kinds. All your seeds were good and true."
Washington, N. H., Feb. 12, 1870. JESSE F. BAILEY.

"Your Stone-Mason is the most excellent cabbage I have ever seen. The Schweinfurt Quintal is No. 1 for an early cabbage, being white, crisp and tender, and heads remarkably well."
South Haven, Mich., April 24, 1870. K. W. NOYES.

My customers at the *South* will please observe the following:

From the Pensacola (Florida) *Express*, May, 1873.
 "I send you to-day, a cabbage grown on pine land, weighing sixteen pounds, and that you may not think this has been grown only for exhibition, I would be happy to have you come out to my farm, and take a look at my "*crop*," where I can show you a great many vegetables of just as fine quality. This cabbage was grown from seeds from J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., which were sown in July last, and planted out in November, the ground thoroughly broken up and subsoiled."

"Mr. H. J. Van Pelt, of Mandarin Point, Florida, has been very successful in vegetable raising. Yesterday he deposited in our office a cab-

bage which weighs 38 pounds. It is solid and perfectly formed, of the Marblehead Mammoth variety. The seed were sown in September last, transplanted in October on an area of three-fourths of an acre, fertilized with 500 pounds of Fish Guano, procured of Mr. J. W. Hawkins, of this city, composted with swamp muck, and applied broadcast and in the hill. He commenced marketing the first of April and finished yesterday. The cabbage have varied from 10 to 20 pounds in weight. Total receipts from three-fourths of an acre, over \$400. The seed was procured from Mr. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., who makes cabbage a specialty."—*Jacksonville [Florida], paper, May, 1873.*

"I think it would be a difficult matter to find a finer lot of Cabbages than those I have growing from the *Little Pixie*, Cannon Ball and Winnigstadt seeds obtained from you in the winter."
Walterboro, S. C., May 17, 1872. W. S. HARLEY.

"The paper of your Mammoth Cabbage seed sent me last summer was duly received, and from them I raised the largest and finest cabbages that I have ever grown, in a trial of about 40 years."
Griffin, Ga., Feb. 24, 1871. J. S. JONES.

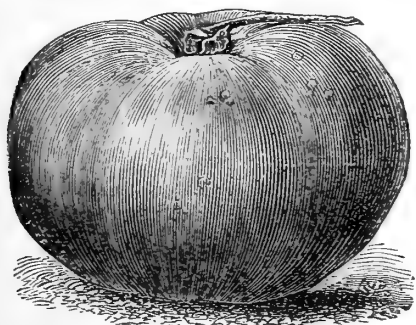
"I send enclosed a slip from the '*Galveston News*,' showing the style of Cabbage your Mammoth produced this winter. The heaviest weighed 20 lbs., which far exceeds anything raised here before."
Gloucester, Texas, Jan. 6, 1870. H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages which I have grown from seed purchased of you last spring, proved the finest I ever saw. They headed regularly, and took the first premium at the County Fair, weighing 30 lbs."
Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 3, 1870. F. R. WHITE.

"Last summer we suffered for rain here. The only cabbages I succeeded with were from your Mammoth Drumhead."
Yaakinville, N. C., Feb. 25, 1870. JOHN A. SHEEK.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages are wonderful; they grow to the size of an umbrella."
Palermo, Kansas. THOMAS FLANIGAN.

"The Mammoth Cabbage was the largest and best I ever saw,—a great many came from miles around to see them. Both this and the Mammoth Sweet Corn proved first rate. I bought one paper of common drumhead cabbage seed at the store, and sowed this and your seed both the same day, set out the plants all one day, cultivated and hoed all alike, and the result was that every plant from your cabbage seed headed well, some so large you could hardly squeeze them into a bushel basket, while of others not more than one in ten ever headed at all, and what did were of very inferior quality."
Hancock, Mo., Feb. 21, 1867. JACOB A. SCHOFIELD.



Canada Victor Tomato.

Last season I had the pleasure of introducing to the public this choice, new tomato. This tomato will be found to excel in the most desirable characteristic, of having much of the fruit ripen at once, so that it is not only remarkably early in presenting ripe fruit before other varieties, but remarkable also, in excelling others in earliness of ripening the great bulk of the crop.

What the public have very generally found it, will be pretty conclusively shown from the testimonials that follow which I have extracted from letters of commendation which my customers have sent me. The result of another year's test of its merits on a large scale, has been a thorough endorsement of the good qualities shown in the first trial, when I found it the earliest of twenty-five varieties. The fruit was not only the earliest

of all, but of large size, symmetrical and handsome, while in ripening it had no green left around the stem, a great fault with many kinds otherwise good. The fruit was heavy, full meated and rich, between round and oval in shape, and red in color; it was distributed very evenly on the vines. I purchased last season, of the gentleman who owned it, the entire control of this new tomato, and named it the "Canada Victor."

I offer headquarters seed this season by the package, ounce and pound. For seed of my own growing, saved from selected specimens—per package, 15 cents.; per ounce, \$1.50; per lb., \$20. I have also had a special selection of seed stock made for me, from a crop grown in Canada, by the originator; a few bushels of the very earliest being selected for seed from a field of two acres. This seed is 25 cents per package of 25 seed, and \$2.50 per ounce. Dealers supplied at a discount.

There may be other seed of this Tomato offered to the public cheap, because it is worthless; and if worthless, dear for any gardener to plant even as a gift. What I affirm relates only to the seed, grown by myself and the originator, which was saved from the earliest and finest specimens of this choice, early variety, and, after another test with over a score of varieties it has, in addition to its other excellent qualities, again surpassed them all in that great desideratum, earliness.

I invite attention to the very general stress made in

these extracts to the fine flavor of our new tomato. I first invite attention to a communication from the gentleman who originated the Canada Victor Tomato, Mr. S. H. Mitchell.

"I have grown the Victor Tomato now for 8 years. It is a cross between Cook's Favorite and Large Red. I have taken special pains to save no seed except from the very earliest and best shaped tomatoes; this has made a decided improvement upon it. With me, it is fully a week ahead of anything I have tried, and I have tried nearly all kinds. The Early York and Hubbards Curled are the earliest with me, but are fully a week behind Victor. I have tried Orange Field, Maupay's Superior, Cedar Hill, Key's Prolific, Cook's Favorite, Hathaway's Excelsior, and, in fact, every kind that I thought was likely to succeed. The Victor Tomato is a very solid tomato, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel, plump weight. It is first class in point of flavor; every one that I have ever asked to try one have all pronounced them as good as any they have ever eaten. Moreover it has the remarkable quality of keeping its flavor late in the season; what I mean is, that when ripened in cool, wet weather, it is of fair flavor when other varieties are quite insipid, and almost or quite useless. This, in part, is accounted for from the fact that it seldom cracks open like other tomatoes, but keeps sound. This is a very valuable feature to us here, where our seasons are short, and are troubled with frosty nights, sometimes every month in the summer. If you wish to make use of any of my statements you are at perfect liberty to do so."

S. H. MITCHELL.
Ontario, Feb. 24, 1873.

"The 25 seeds of 'Canada Victor,' that you sent us for 25 cents, proved a good investment. It is with us remarkably early, handsome, productive, and fine flavored. We have experimented with several kinds: Trophy, Tilden, Mexican, De Laye and Wonder. We like the Tilden, well; the Trophy, better; and the Victor, best. In earliness, the Victor is decidedly ahead."

BOWEN BROS.
Mandarin, Fla., Sept. 13, 1873.

"I examined your Canada Victor Tomato. I think it very smooth and early. The flavor is fine. Consider it a decided acquisition."

Wethersfield, Conn., Sept. 2, 1873.

E. G. ROBBINS.

"You may recollect that late last spring I ordered a package of Canada Victor Tomato seed from you. I planted the seed May 24, in my hot bed, and when large enough I planted them out in hills, four by four feet. They grew finely, and on the 29th day of July following I picked the finest, ripe, large tomatoes I have seen. I can cheerfully recommend them for general cultivation. For earliness, quality of flavor and solidity of flesh, I think they have no superior."

Duncan's Falls, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1873.

J. C. NEFF.

"Your Canada Victor Tomato is the best thing in the way of early tomatoes we have yet met with; the most uniformly perfect of any, either early or late. With the Canada Victor for early and the Trophy for main late crops, we do not see what we need more in tomatoes."

Chestertown, Md., Oct. 15, 1873.

MASSEY & HUDSON.

"I find upon trial that the Canada Victor Tomato exceeds both the Gen. Grant and Boston Market varieties in earliness, and is a heavier cropper than either. I should have done better had I planted nothing but Canada Victors. They ripen very quickly, maturing the whole crop soon after the first picking."

North Beverly, Mass., Nov. 1, 1873.

H. A. MERRILL.

"Those seeds that I had of you last year were very nice, especially the Canada Victor Tomato. It goes ahead of all the tomatoes I ever saw. That is my mind."

Norfolk, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1873.

A. W. BURTON.

"Upon trial I find your Canada Victor Tomato to be very early and of decidedly superior flavor."

Groton, Mass., Aug. 26, 1873.

ARTEMUS LONGLEY.

"Canada Victor Tomato has done very well. We think them the best we have ever raised."

Bloomington, Mich., Sept. 17, 1873.

GEO. W. HAVEN.

"THE CANADA VICTOR. Some time ago we acknowledged the receipt of a package of Canada Victor Tomato seed from James J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass. The seed was planted in a hot-bed, with other kinds, and all were treated alike. The plants were set out at the same time, and in the same row as the Trophies, and since then have been treated in the same manner. We picked our first ripe Canada Victor July 11th, and since then have had a constant succession. The fruit, though not overgrown, is smooth and regular in shape, and unusually solid and firm, with a good flavor. We consider it a desirable addition to our list."

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept., 1873.

"The Canada Victor tomato seed you sent me last spring produced the finest tomatoes I have ever seen."

Mumfordsville, Ky., July, 19, 1873.

W. T. GADDIE.

"EARLY TOMATOES. Mr. John C. Squires, yesterday picked several large ripe tomatoes from his vines. We think they must be the first ripe tomatoes in this vicinity. He bought 25 seeds in the spring from the establishment of James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., for which he paid a cent apiece.—From them he kept nine plants, and he estimates that their yield will reach over five bushels. They are called the 'Canada Victor,' and are a large, smooth and handsome variety."

Ingham County News.

"I can now speak for the Victor Tomato from my own experience in growing it. First, it is earlier than 'Dwarf Orangefield, Hubbard's Curled Leaf or Early Smooth Red.' The vine grows in a better shape under glass, and is more woody than any tomato I have ever grown. After planting out in the field, it is more compact in habit than any of the standard varieties, and needs less pruning than any other, as it sets its fruit early and rapidly, and the fruit is more uniform in size than other tomatoes, being well diffused over the vines. Lastly, it is a solid, smooth tomato of superior flavor, ripens to the stem without cracking, and with careful handling can be kept 14 days after picking. Consequently it is unsurpassed as a market variety, where the markets are at a long distance. In neglected to say it has a good flavor, and is free from the flavor of the tomato vine, that is so disagreeable to many persons, and often found in other tomatoes."

F. F. SMITH.

Aurora, Ill., August, 16, 1873.

"The Tomato Canada Victor exceeds any thing I ever saw in the tomato line."

WM. CYPHERS.

Reiglesville, New Jersey, July 28, 1873.

"I found your Victor Tomato three weeks ahead of the Trophy, and very attractive for a market tomato."

I. T. MAPES.

Howells, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1873.

"THE CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. Our experience with this tomato this season has been a very satisfactory one. We had them ripen FIFTEEN DAYS earlier than any other kind—planted on the same day. The fruit is good sized, smooth, and ripens thoroughly to the stem. With these combined qualities we consider it a very valuable acquisition."

Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. C. AMMON, Editor.

Lewisburg, Pa., Oct., 1873.

"I am luxuriating on ripe tomatoes, fully three weeks earlier in the season than ever before, cultivated in the usual manner from 'Canada Victor' seeds purchased of you. All who have seen my crop pronounce them the fairest and smoothest ever seen, while their flavor and solidity leave nothing to desire. I have tried every known variety, but till now was never satisfied. My location is cold and windy, with northerly prospect, high up in the Green mountains. Hence I consider the result remarkable. All other seeds purchased of you proved good as usual."

Weston, Vt., Aug. 12, 1873.

C. L. WHITMAN.

"The Canada Victor Tomato was very nice, earlier than any thing in this part of the country, smooth and productive."

Columbia City, Indiana, Oct., 1873.

DAVID S. FLETCHER.

"TOMATO. We have on trial this year several varieties of tomatoes, and have found none among the lot that can compare with the Canada Victor. This new acquisition has proved to us thus far one of the best early tomatoes we have ever handled. We had only a few seed and were successful in getting nearly as many plants. The seed was sown on April 1st, and the plants set out in the field May 19th. The ground in which they were planted was not as good as necessary, but yet they gave a good yield. The period of time that these plants occupied from the date of sowing to that of maturity was not as long by several days as required by other early sorts that we have been growing. The fruit with us was of fair size, considering the quality of soil, and a rich color, fine flavor, and solid. They grow mostly in clusters, and many ripen at the same time, which is a good characteristic. The plants do not spread and occupy as much ground as many other varieties, therefore can be planted much closer, admitting many more to the acre, which is also lucrative over other varieties. It is profitable as a forcing house plant and is very prolific."

Louisville, Ky., Aug., 1873.

THOMAS J. KEY, Publisher.

"This year I tried the Canada Victor. This variety was introduced by Mr. Gregory, of Massachusetts, and although I paid half a dollar for a paper of 20 seeds, I got a great bargain, and a prize. The Canada Victor tomato I found to be 12 to 14 days earlier than the Trophy or Arlington; not quite so large, but very handsome, smooth, solid, and the best flavored tomato I ever raised. They will also produce nearly double the quantity of any other variety that I have ever tried. I shall hereafter cultivate only the Trophy and the Canada Victor, as they are unquestionably the two best varieties now in this country."

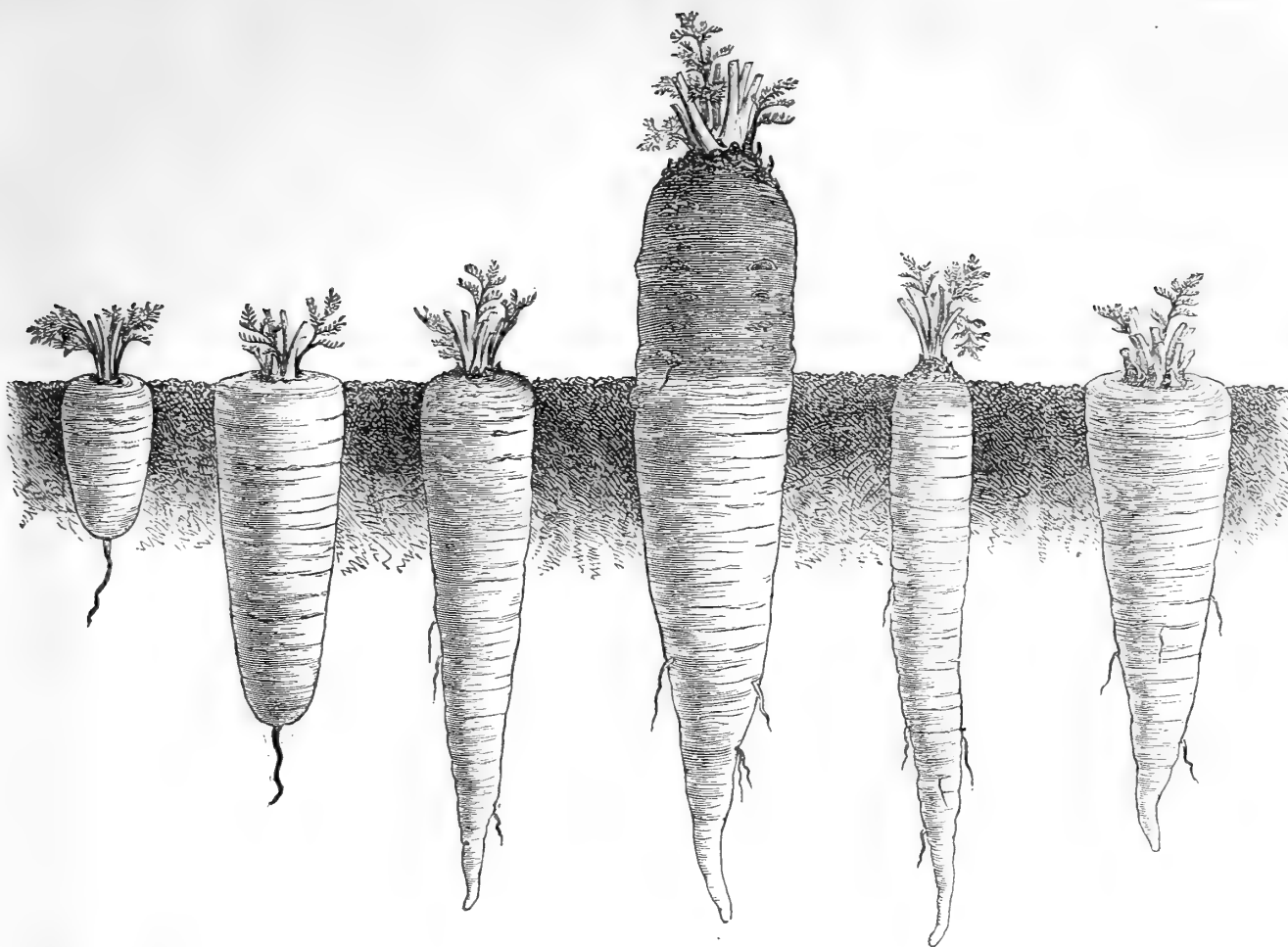
Boothby Hill, Md., Sept. 20, 1873.

S. N. HYDE.

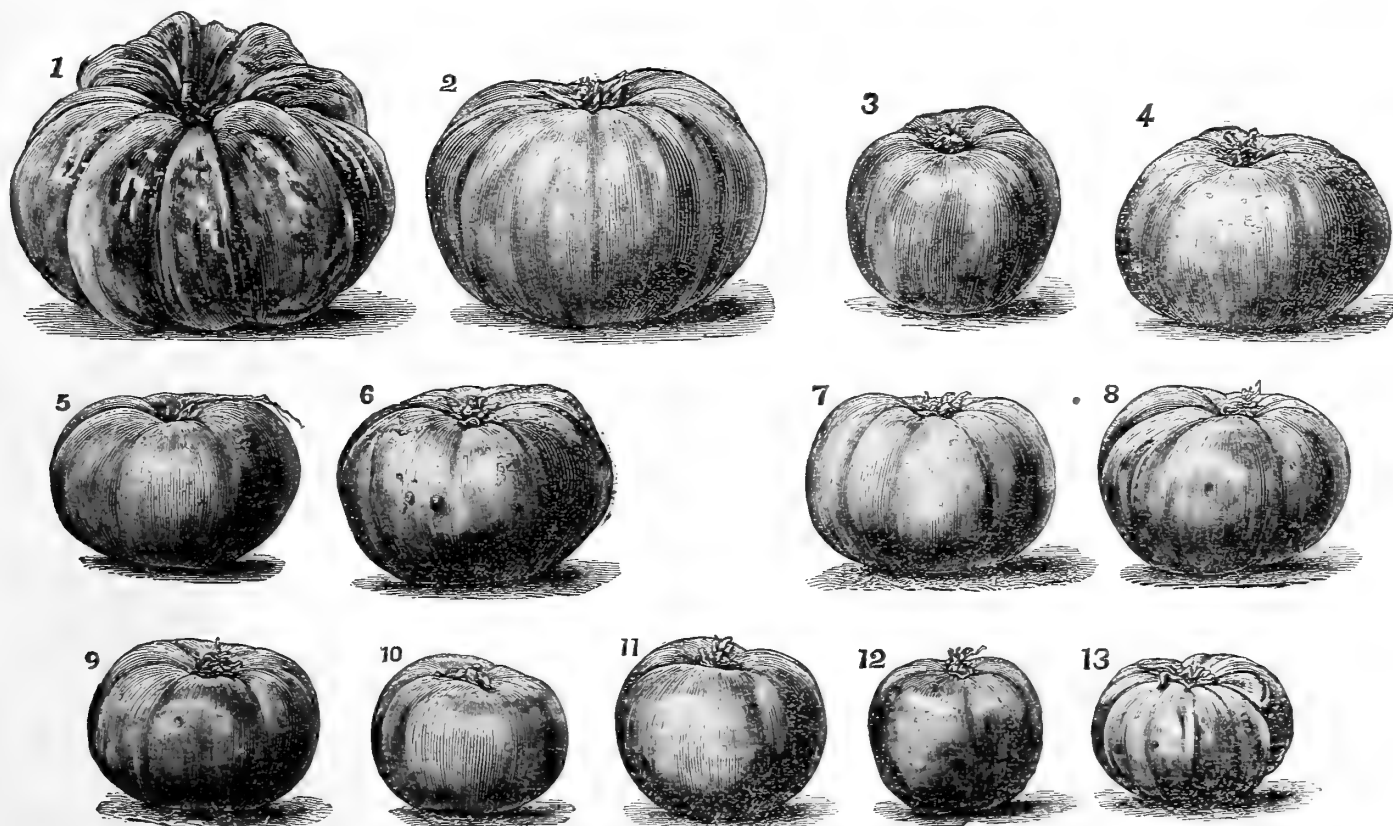
"Your Canada Victor has proved to me to be the best tomato for market on account of its earliness and solidness."

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1873.

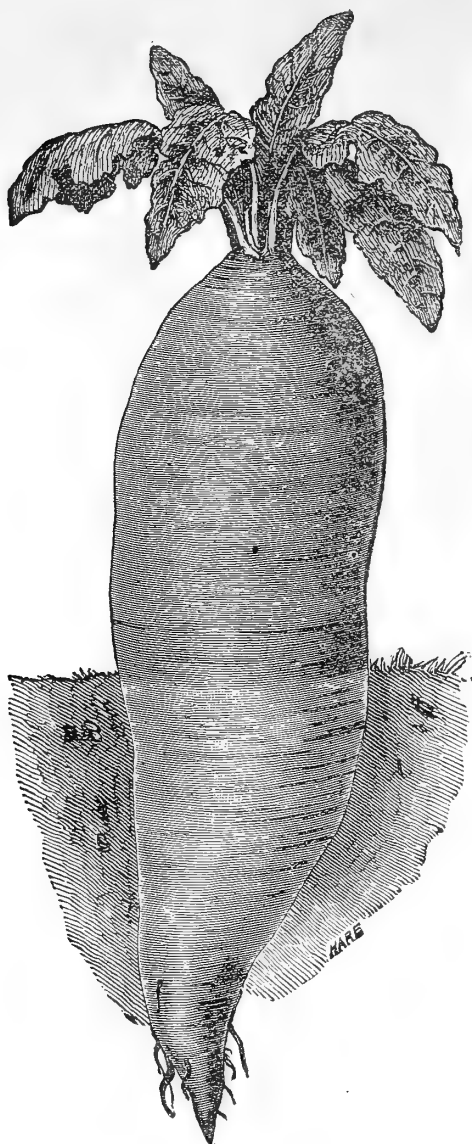
A. W. CAMPBELL.



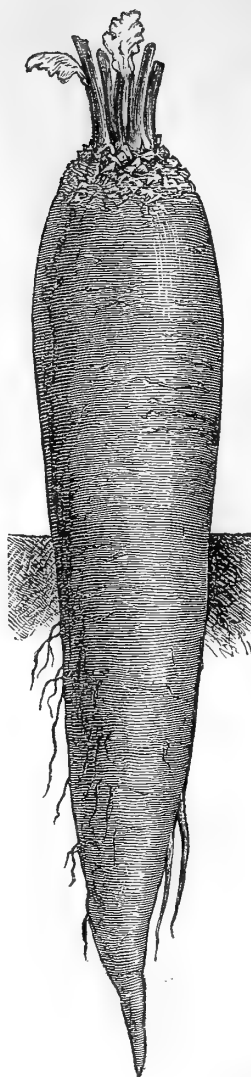
Beginning at the left hand, the smallest carrot is the Scarlet Horn, then follow Short Horn, Long Orange, White Belgian, Altringham, and Improved Long Orange, in their order.



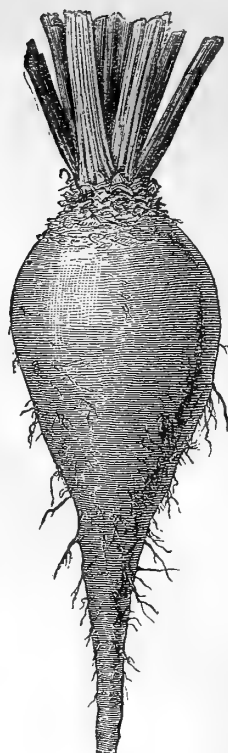
The above tomatoes I have had engraved from photographs taken from specimens grown on my own grounds. No. 1 is the Mammoth Chihuahua ; No. 2, Trophy ; No. 3, Essex Early ; No. 4, Tilden ; No. 5, Canada Victor ; No. 6, Lester's ; No. 7, Rising Sun ; No. 8, Boston Market ; No. 9, General Grant ; No. 10, Keyes' Early ; No. 11, Charter Oak ; No. 12, Orangefield ; No. 13, Early York.



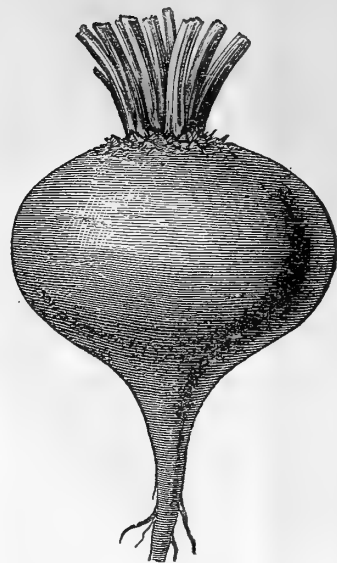
Norbiton's Giant Mangold Wurtzel.



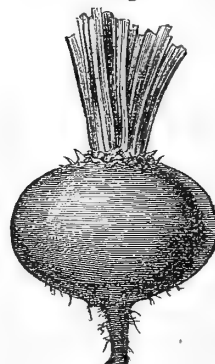
Long Smooth Beet.



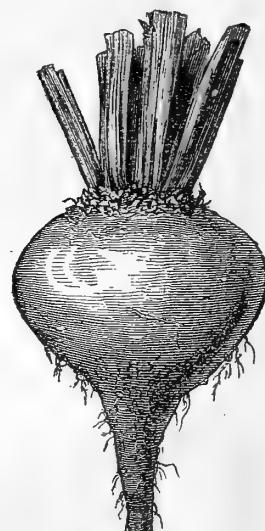
Bastian's
Half Long Beet.



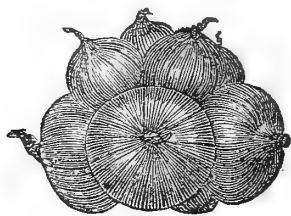
Bastian's
Early Blood Turnip Beet.



Early Egyptian Beet.



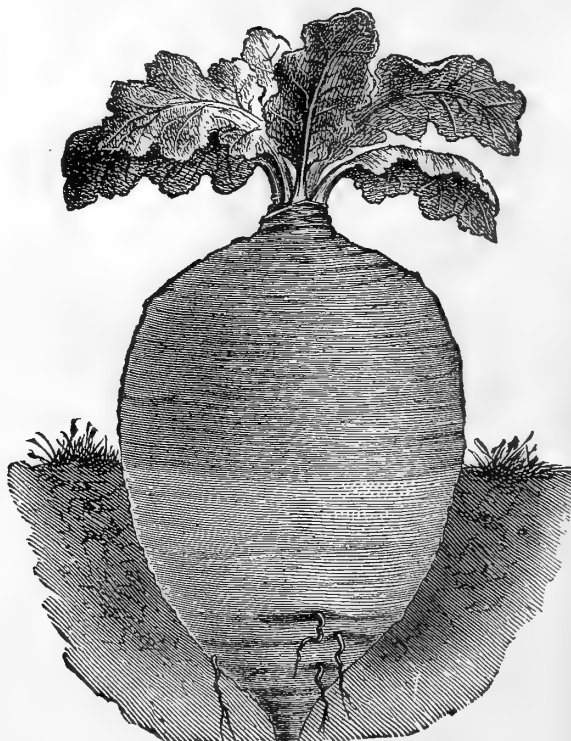
Early Bassano Beet.



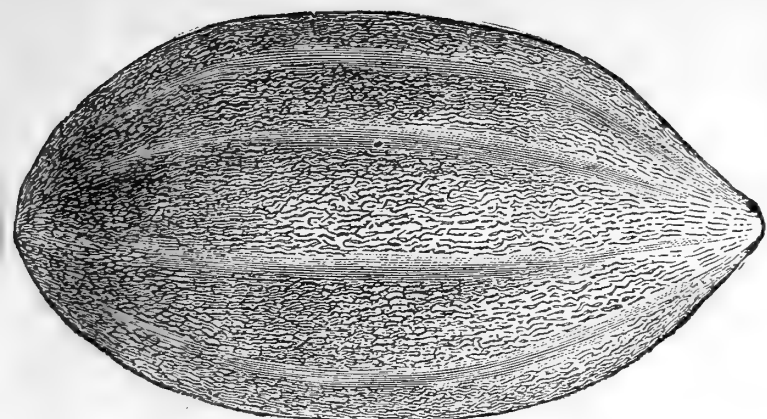
Potato Onions.



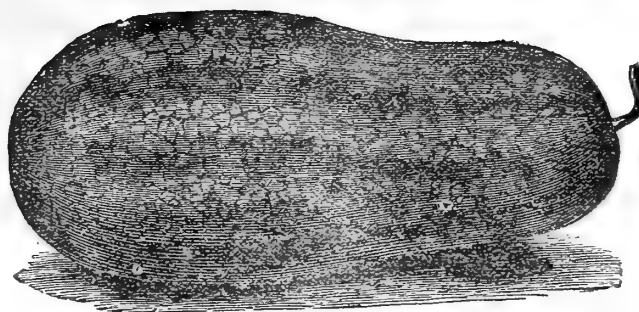
Yokohama Squash.



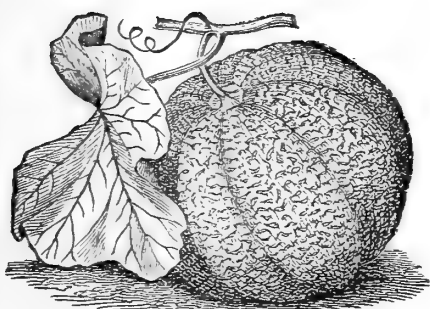
Shamrock Swede Turnip.



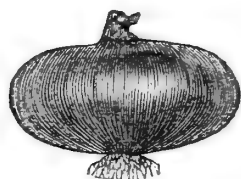
Casaba Muskmelon.



Mountain Sweet Melon.



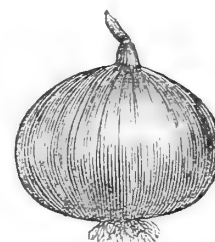
Nutmeg Melon.



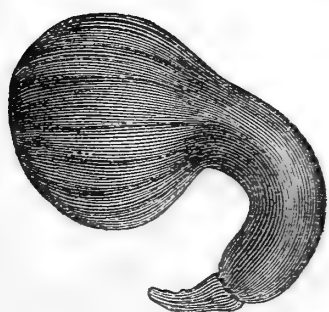
Large Red Onion.



Improved
Large Yellow, or
Cracker Onion.



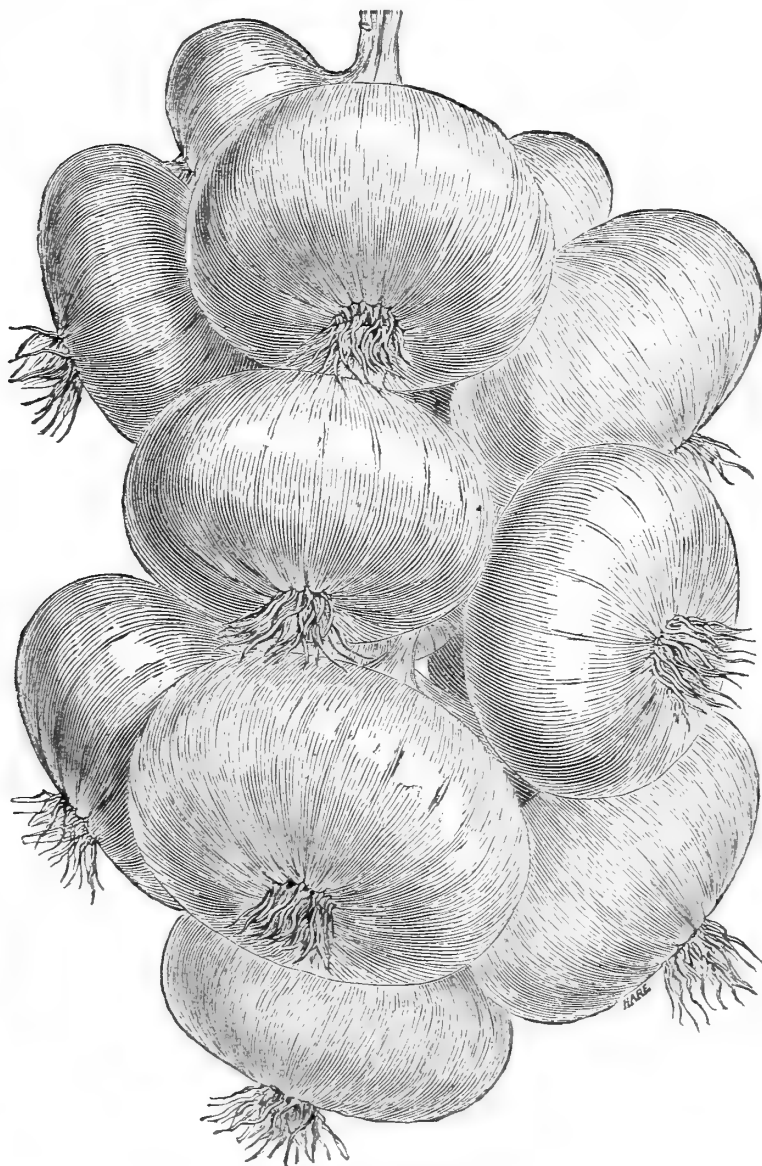
Danvers Early Yel-
low Onion.



Canada Crookneck Squash.



Winter Crookneck Squash.



New Queen Onion.

RARE, NOVEL, OR VERY DESIRABLE.

Among the New, Rare or Desirable Vegetables, I would call particular attention to the following.

While most of these new and rare vegetables will be found to be of universal value, others may vary in quality with the soil and locality. As a general rule we are not rendered capable of passing judgment on a new vegetable by the result of a single trial. Oftentimes the most we learn from the result of planting one season is what are *possibly* the merits or demerits of it; a second may develop what are *probably* its merits or demerits; and usually a third season will be required to enable us fully to determine its value, and give the new-comer its true place in the vegetable garden. Take Mexican Sweet Corn for an example: should the first season of experiment be wet and cold at the time it matures for table use, this variety being more sensitive in its habits, than the old standard sorts, may be more affected in its quality than they, and not superior to them in sweetness. Now let the next season be a hot and dry one, and the same corn, having a season more congenial to its tropical origin, will develop its full quality and demonstrate its full claim to the rank given it in my catalogue. So with many of the varieties of our Tomatoes; from an extended cultivation of many kinds, I am fully convinced that though some have been overpraised, yet with a majority an experience of three years would reverse or greatly qualify the hasty opinions often expressed of them, from a trial of but a single season.

NEW VEGETABLES FOR 1874.

The following are the more rare and valuable vegetables which I introduce into my catalogue for the first time this season.

| | Price per P'k'ge | | Price per P'k'ge |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| MARBLEHEAD CHAMPION BEAN. This new pole bean excels all other varieties in earliness. While, as is well known to market gardeners, the pole varieties do not usually begin to blossom until the first picking has been made on the early sorts of bush beans that were planted at the same date, the Marblehead Champion pole will be found to be so early as to have beans ready to pick for market <i>as early or earlier than the earliest bush varieties</i> | 25 | GREEN "FAT" CABBAGE LETTUCE. A new summer cabbage lettuce; leaves large, thick and excellent. A very good variety..... | 15 |
| AUSTRALIAN RUNNER. This new variety is characterized by vigorous health, great earliness in maturing, with a length of pod equalled by but one other sort.... | 15 | KINGHOLM COS LETTUCE. The finest form of the Paris Cos type; it stands the summer heat after the other varieties have run to seed, and heads in without tying..... | 15 |
| SCRYMGER'S GIANT BRUSSELS SPROUT. This new English variety is recommended as a fine, dwarf-growing, close-headed and compact..... | 15 | HYBRID MELONS. These seed were saved from near a score of choice varieties of musk melon, most of them green fleshed sorts, which were raised on an acre of land devoted to testing the comparative merits of new vegetables. The varieties raised from these seed will be hybrids, many of which, though they cannot be relied upon to perpetuate their like, are oftentimes of superior excellence..... | 15 |
| SANDRINGHAM SPROUTING CABBAGE. The English seedsmen introduce this new variety as forming an abundance of close growing miniature cabbages up the stem, as in the Brussels Sprouts. Of delicious flavor, and a valuable new vegetable..... | 15 | MARZAJOLE ONION. A beautiful, silvery, white skinned variety, quite early and a capital keeper. Per oz. 50 cts..... | 15 |
| CARTER'S LITTLE PIXIE SAVOY. This closely resembles the Little Pixie in earliness and size, while it has the rich, marrow-like flavor of the Savoy..... | 10 | MAMMOTH TRIPOLI ONION. One of the largest of the foreign varieties, which excel our standard sorts both in mildness of flavor and in their great size..... | 15 |
| WHEELER'S COCOANUT CABBAGE. This is conical in shape and one of the best of the English early market varieties. In this country it makes hard, solid heads..... | 15 | NASBEY'S MAMMOTH ONION. One of the Messrs. Carter's new Italian Onions, excelling in size and mildness of flavor..... | 15 |
| ROLLISSON'S TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER. One of the longest of the forcing varieties..... | 25 | NEW MALTESE PARSNIP. Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, send out this new variety as of excellent quality. The base of the leaf stems present the shape of a Maltese cross.....per oz. 30 cts. | 15 |
| NEW DANDELION, LARGE LEAVED. This variety distinguishes itself from the common cultivated, and especially from the wild kinds; by the leaves which are almost upright, very much larger, entire and even.. | 15 | CARTER' EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM PEA. A new, early, dwarf, wrinkled pea, sent out this season by Messrs. Carter & Co., seedsmen of London, England, as an improvement on Little Gem, being more robust in growth, bearing larger pods and an earlier variety... | 15 |
| EXTRA LARGE CARENTAN LEEK. Very hardy; size extraordinary; much larger in every respect than large Rouen and Musselborough Leek..... | 15 | EXTRA LARGE ROUND LEAVED SPINACH. A splendid variety of the Lettuce-leaved Spinach, but with larger and broader leaves; round, thick and fleshy. | 15 |
| | | ARLINGTON TOMATO. This is a late variety. It grows to a large size, is quite solid and almost uniformly smooth in shape..... | 10 |

The following varieties still claim a place in the list of Rare, Novel or particularly desirable.

| | Price per P'k'ge | | Price per P'k'ge |
|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| GOLDEN SWEET CORN. I grew this peculiar corn some years ago; lost the seed by accident, and have now re-found it. It is early, ears of good size, and has the peculiarity of combining the richest flavor of the field corn with the best qualities of the sugar corn. It is perfectly unique and differs in appearance and flavor from every other variety. It is sweet, tender and delicious; preferred by many to every other kind..... | 10 | NEW PURPLE EDIBLE PODDED POLE BEAN. This new variety is a wax bean, like Giant Wax in character, but grows to a larger size. The flowers begin to open near the ground and are of large size, of an elegant purple color, and with the dark colored foliage of the vines make quite a striking and elegant appearance. It is the largest of all the wax beans..... | 15 |
| PRATT'S EARLY CORN. This is an acquisition for market-men as a first early to come in before Crosby's, Moore's or Narragansett. The ears are of a fair market size, well filled. It is the earliest corn of marketable size I have ever grown..... | 15 | YARD LONG BEAN. A curious bean of very dark and glossy foliage. The pods grow two feet and upwards in length..... | 15 |
| CARTER'S DWARF MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER. A new prize English sort..... | 25 | BERBERRY SEED. One of the best shrubs for hedges. It is perfectly hardy—never winterkills—will grow in any soil. Makes a very thick, close hedge that will be impenetrable by, and turn cattle; abounds in thorns, and promises to become the hedge plant of North America. The berries are very popular in the East, making excellent preserves. Per ounce 30 cts.; for pound rates see catalogue..... | 15 |
| HERCULES CLUB GOURD. A fancy gourd, growing to the length of from three to six feet long, and two to four inches in diameter, being in shape like a huge club, whence its name..... | 15 | EGYPTIAN BEET. This new beet is probably the earliest kind yet known; is dark in flesh. It is highly esteemed by our best gardeners for a first early. A week earlier than Bassano. 30 cents per oz..... | 10 |
| SHAW'S GOLDEN SUPERB MELON. This is indeed a superb melon, not in size, for it is small, too small in most localities for a market sort, but for family use, where quality is the great desideratum, it much excels the green citron and cannot be surpassed..... | 15 | BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET. A new Philadelphia Beet, which is earlier than Bassano with a beautiful blood-red color when boiled. Very handsome in shape. Market gardeners had better try this..... 20 cts. per oz. | 10 |
| TORREY'S MELON. Green-fleshed, very large, resembling in size and quality Casaba, but is purer, earlier and more prolific. A first class melon either for family use or for market..... | 15 | BASTIAN'S HALF LONG BLOOD BEET. This in color and size is all that can be desired. It is equally good for early or late crop..... 20 cents per oz. | 10 |
| NEW QUEEN ONION. I find that this new onion is decidedly the earliest of all varieties. It does not grow to a very large size, but sufficiently large to bunch while green, and with extra liberal manuring I doubt not it will make a good sized onion when dry..... | 15 | MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE. For a description please see fourth page..... | 25 |
| WHITE GLOBE ONION. This, when well grown and well cured, is the handsomest of all onions, and will bring over double the price of any other sort in the New York market. It requires a long season in the North, and to keep the color pure white should be pulled as soon as it begins to dry down and be cured in the shade, say in a barn where there is a good draught of air..... | 15 | EARLY WYMAN CABBAGE. This new cabbage has had the monopoly of the Boston Market for several years, all the seed being in the hands of one person. It is the largest of all the early conical sorts, larger even than Early Wakefield or Early Oxheart, and is highly popular with market gardeners..... | 25 |
| DWARF BRITTANY PEA. A new French Dwarf, sugar and string pea. Vines about eighteen inches high; pods very large; early..... | 15 | FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD CABBAGE. For description please see fifth page..... | 15 |
| BLUE PETER PEA. A new Dwarf English Pea, as early and as dwarf as Tom Thumb. Pods larger than Tom Thumb, and Peas larger and richer flavored..... | 15 | IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY CABBAGE. Let those who have discarded the Savoy try this. It is as reliable for heading as my Stone-Mason Cabbage, the heads are large, hard and of most excellent quality; the stumps short. For family use the Savoy excel all Cabbages in sweetness and marrow-like tenderness..... | 10 |
| DEXTER PEA. This new American Pea is sent out by a gentleman who is probably the largest grower of seed peas in America, as a new first-early, worthy of trial by marketmen..... | 10 | CAULIFLOWER, DWARF EARLY LA MAITRE. (New.) A new French variety sent out by Vilmorin as a very fine large heading sort..... | 25 |
| CALIFORNIA RADISH. This new white Radish is of the Chinese Winter Type, growing 8 to 12 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter. It was first discovered growing in the gardens of the Chinese in California. It is quite an acquisition to our varieties of winter radish..... | 10 | LENORMAN'S SHORT-STEMMED MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER. A very fine large variety, considered by the French gardeners one of the very best for general cultivation..... | 25 |
| MARBLEHEAD SQUASH. (See engraving and description, page 1.) | 15 | EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT CAULIFLOWER. (Seed specially selected.) Very early, hardy, dwarf and compact; larger than Walcheren. The best for forcing and for general purposes as an early variety. Its compact habits admit of a large number being raised on a given area..... | 50 |
| CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. (See engraving and description, page 1.) | 25 | SANDRINGHAM DWARF WHITE CELERY. As the stock seed of this variety came "direct from the Prince of Wales' garden," our English cousins assure us that it <i>must</i> have superior merit; well, perhaps so; we republicans will try it and see..... | 15 |
| BLACK HAWK POLE BEAN. Several persons residing in different sections of the West have sent me this bean with the statement that it was the earliest pole bean they had ever raised. I find it, with the exception of a sort I tested this past season, to be earlier than any variety I have thus far raised.... | 15 | BOSTON MARKET CELERY. This is the short, bushy, compact, solid celery, for which Boston Market is so famous..... | 10 |
| YORK DWARF WAX BEAN. This is a new dwarf wax bean which I received from a gentleman in York, Pa., three years ago. I find it remarkably pure, which is rare with this class of beans, most of them being terribly crossed up with the common kinds..... | 10 | MEXICAN SWEET CORN. I send this out, after a thorough trial of several years and a rigid comparison with all standard sorts, as one of the sweetest and tenderest of all varieties of sweet or sugar corn..... | 15 |
| | | MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD SWEET CORN. This is a new early corn from twelve to sixteen rows, said to be earlier than Crosby's. The vegetable committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society thought so highly of it they awarded it a silver medal the past season. In packages containing seed sufficient for fifty hills..... | 10 |

| | Price per P'k'ge | | Price per P'k'ge |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| MAMMOTH SWEET CORN. My Mammoth took the first prize at the Annual Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1864 and 1867; the ears exhibited weighing, as gathered from the stalk, between two and three pounds each. This is a very sweet corn for family use. Price per package selected from extra large ears..... | 15 | GIPSEY MELON. (New.) A remarkably large watermelon, growing half as large again as Mountain Sweet. Very productive, and of excellent quality. A favorite melon in New Jersey for the northern market..... | 10 |
| COLEMAN'S LARGE YELLOW FIELD CORN. (New.) This corn is the result of a great many years of careful selection with the view of increasing the size of our yellow field corn. The result has been a variety, the ears of which have from twelve to sixteen rows, and are nearly double the size of the usual sorts grown. It ripens well in central New England..... | 10 | PHINNEY'S WATERMELON. Of this I was the original introducer. Red-fleshed, early and excellent. Those who could not succeed with other kinds of watermelons have succeeded well with this..... | 10 |
| MAMMOTH FIELD CORN. A white field corn claimed to be the largest kind raised in the Western States. From twenty to forty rowed. Ears weigh a pound and a half..... | 10 | SCULPTURED SEEDED CREAM FLESHED WATERMELON. A new melon from Japan. The flesh, which is very sweet, is of a delicate cream color. The seed are singularly sculptured with marks resembling oriental characters..... | 15 |
| PRIZE CUCUMBERS.—CARTER'S CHAMPION; LYNCH'S STAR OF THE WEST; SION HOUSE. These are three prominent varieties among the large fancy prize cucumbers of England. Each variety per package..... | 25 | BAYARD TAYLOR'S MELON. This melon is the largest variety of watermelon I have ever raised. It is early for so large a kind, but with me is hardly equal in quality to some of the smaller sorts..... | 15 |
| GENERAL GRANT CUCUMBER. A large frame variety. I have grown them 30 inches long. They succeed well in general cultivation if started in a cold frame..... | 25 | JOE JOHNSTON WATERMELON. The "Southern Planter" describes this as a large round melon, having a dark green, striped thin rind, and of the finest flavor. It feels confident that it will be the melon of the South and sees no reason why it should not be adapted to other localities..... | 15 |
| NORBITON GIANT CUCUMBER. This is one of the frame varieties, sent out by the English seedsman as "The finest, longest and most prolific cucumber cultivated..... | 25 | CASABA MUSKMELON. This new melon is shaped like Large Musk, is green fleshed, very sweet, melting and delicious. It grows to weigh 15 lbs. A capital melon..... | 15 |
| SNAKE CUCUMBER. A very long variety, (I have raised them six feet in length,) growing coiled up, having much the appearance of a large snake. Fine specimens sometimes will bring \$5.00 each as curiosities..... | 25 | SILL'S HYBRID MUSKMELON. This has all the earliness and sweetness of the White Japan, is very vigorous and productive in its habit of growth, and the melons are spicy and delicious. The flesh is of Salmon color. No gardener should be without it..... | 15 |
| IMPROVED LONG GREEN PRICKLY CUCUMBER. This is the largest of the Long Green varieties; very long and very handsome..... | 10 | WARD'S NECTAR MUSKMELON. A friend, an amateur, after having thoroughly tested for many years over twenty varieties of green-fleshed melons, pronounces this as by far preferable to all others, being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious. Editors of "Hearth and Home" state in their paper of October 15th, 1870, "both this year and last, Ward's Nectar was, in point of sweetness and flavor, the best of the several varieties tested.".. | 15 |
| EARLY WHITE JAPAN CUCUMBER. This new Cucumber resembles White Spine, but is of a richer creamy white. It is exceedingly productive, grows to a good size, and promises to be an earlier variety than White Spine..... | 10 | GIANT ROCCA ONION. This is a Mammoth Onion sent out by one of the English seed firms. To get the fullest development of size it should be grown for sets the first season, then stored to be planted for a second seasons' growth..... | 15 |
| CHUFAS OR GROUND NUTS. These very closely resemble in sweetness and richness of flavor a cocoa nut. Very prolific, a single one yielding over two hundred..... | 15 | LARGE FLAT WHITE ITALIAN ONION. This is one of the new onions recently sent us from Europe. It is very mild in flavor, and when grown from sets attains to a very large size. When matured from seed the first year it is somewhat larger than our common onion..... | 15 |
| DANDELION, IMPROVED THICK LEAVED. (New.)..... | 10 | LAXTON'S ALPHA PEA. (New.) This new pea is ranked as A 1 in England, for both its extreme earliness, its dwarf habit and its superior quality..... | 15 |
| VERY EARLY DWARF EGG PLANT. A new French variety of Long Purple. Earliness in the egg plant family is exceedingly desirable, and in this new sort we have an acquisition.... | 15 | LAXTON'S SUPREME. (New.) One of the green-marrow class of peas, of excellent quality, with long and well-filled pods. In England it bears nine and ten peas in a pod. It was awarded a first class certificate at the great exhibition of peas by the Royal Horticultural Society..... | 10 |
| BLACK PEKIN EGG PLANT. This grows to a very large size, is of a richer and darker color than the common large red..... | 15 | LAXTON'S QUANTITY PEA. (New.) A rich-flavored, second early, wrinkled marrow, characterized by a robust habit and extreme productiveness..... | 15 |
| STRIPED GUADALOUPE EGG PLANT. Long in shape and elegantly striped, sometimes of an elegant sulphur yellow.... | 15 | KENTISH INVICTA PEA. (New.) One of the newer kinds of peas sent out from England, the country that has given us so many new peas. It is a blue pea, grows about two feet high and is nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke..... | 15 |
| SCARLET CHINA EGG PLANT. Highly ornamental..... | 15 | MICHIGAN MAMMOTH PUMPKIN. This crops abundantly for so large a variety and grows as large round as a barrel, weighing with me, from thirty to forty-five pounds. On rich land I should think the yield would be from twelve to twenty tons to the acre. It is a soft shelled variety, excellent for stock..... | 15 |
| SUGAR TROUGH GOURDS. These grow to the capacity of several gallons, and will last years as a sap vessel, or for holding liquids..... | 15 | RAPHANUS CAUDATUS, OR EDIBLE PODDED RADISH. The seed pods grow a foot or more in length, are solid, crisp and tender; much superior to the common radish, either for salad or pickling..... | 15 |
| ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. The packages contain seeds of Apple, Orange, Pear, Quince, Bottle, Egg, and other varieties. Peculiar, attractive and ornamental..... | 15 | MAMMOTH YELLOW CHILI SQUASH. I have seen one of these squashes weighing 260 pounds. They are not only enormously large in size, but quite well proportioned, being usually rather flat in shape, and oftentimes of a rich orange color, finely netted like a melon, presenting a fine appearance..... | 15 |
| DIPPER GOURDS..... | 15 | | |
| ORNAMENTAL KALES. These for their great variety in color of foliage and the elegant structure of the leaves, with the beautiful symmetry of the plants, are elegant ornaments scattered in the flower garden among shrubbery..... | 15 | | |
| TRUE BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE. Of good quality and the most elegant of all the Lettuce family in its habit of growth. It has the form of a rosette; very popular..... | 10 | | |
| PERPIGNAN LETTUCE. A remarkably reliable Lettuce for heading in summer—some of my heads measured seven inches across and were quite compact..... | 10 | | |

CHOICE VARIETIES OF PEAS.

Our English cousins are annually sending out many new varieties of peas as improvements over the older varieties; many of them have proved to be marked improvements, such as the Little Gem and Advancer, but of others I must say that though my aim and ambition is to introduce every new vegetable worthy of notice to my patrons, many of these new named sorts have but little beyond a new name to recommend them to the cultivation of our American gardeners. Why this is so is in part explained by the fact that our climate being hotter and dryer than that of England, new varieties do not here show their distinctive characteristics as markedly as there, and hence may prove too little different from older sorts to be of any value this side the water. For this reason I introduced some new sorts into my annual Catalogue with hesitation; while others I have not advertised until the good qualities claimed for them by our English Cousins can be proved by actual experiment to be transportable to this side the water. In my list of Rare and Novel will be found the most promising of the new varieties.

For gardens McLEAN's LITTLE GEM will be found an excellent pea. It is one of the very earliest kind, grows but about a foot high and bears very sweet wrinkled peas. TOM THUMB is full as early as Little Gem, rather more dwarf in habits of growth and more productive, but the pea is not so sweet.

For family use, I would particularly call the attention of my customers to Hair's Dwarf Mammoth, Laxton's Quantity, McLean's Epicurean and McLean's Premier as varieties that grow very stocky, with a dwarfish habit, and bear very large peas of the deliciously sweet or wrinkled class.

YORKSHIRE HERO. This is one of the best of the new late peas, the pods growing to a large size and filling out plumply to the end, in this characteristic proving superior to some of the new varieties. It is a splendid cropper, and has all the sweet, marrow-like flavor of the wrinkled kinds.

EARLY WINSHIP. This is a new American Pea, which

promises well for a first early. It is well worthy of a trial by market gardeners in different sections.

I have strongly recommended the McLEAN's ADVANCER and my variety of EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE Peas, as the most excellent varieties of their kinds for market gardeners; the ADVANCER, while it has the tenderness and sweetness of the Champion of England, surpasses that fine wrinkled pea, which has heretofore been considered our sweetest and tenderest family pea, in being a fortnight earlier, while it grows but about two-thirds as high and crops fully as well. It has the same wrinkled appearance as the Champion, and placed side by side could not be distinguished from it.

The EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE I recommend as the best of all varieties of Dan O'Rourke in the market; for, as most gardeners know, there are several varieties sold under that name, which differ in earliness, in yield, in dwarf habit and in size and fullness of pod. CARTER'S FIRST CROP is about a week earlier than DAN O'ROURKE, but the pods are smaller; still it is an excellent early sort for the kitchen garden, but of inferior value for the market gardener. A further trial, by market gardeners, has brought the CARACTACUS into high favor. The pods are of a good size for an early pea and well filled.

BROWN'S EARLY DWARF MARROWFAT PEA, will be found to be the earliest and most dwarf of all Marrowfats.

THE EARLY KENT I send out is the Early Kent in its purity. This pea has been greatly deteriorated of late years by careless cultivation, but the seed I send out will be found to have all the desirable qualities possessed by the Early Kent in its early days. I recommend it to market gardeners as a reliable first early sort.

New and Choice Varieties of Rye, Wheat, Barley and Oats.

There is, naturally, a deep interest in all new varieties of grain in a great grain growing country like ours. Alive to this fact, I present a list of many choice and new varieties of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats selected by a prominent German Seed Firm out of all the varieties tested in the various countries of Europe as among the very best of their kind, and worthy the attention of every intelligent and progressive farmer. I import these directly from Germany, and submit them, with the explanatory remarks of the German firm, to the experimental test of the farmers of the United States and Canada.

These seeds will be put up in packages of a pint each, and sent post paid to any address for 50 cents a single package; or six pint packages of one or different varieties for \$2.00.

WHEAT.

White Kinds. All these are Fall Varieties.

Eleys Giant. A valuable species.
Fenton. A favorite species in Scotland.
Hopetown. Requires a very good soil.
Talavara. Ears are velvet-like and loose.

WHEAT.

Red Kinds. All these are Fall Varieties.

Champion. Very productive.
Clowersed. Does not lay down.
Bannat. A very valuable species.
Kaiser or Emperor. A very robust sort.
Paine's Defiance. Highly recommended.
Prosbetier. On heavy soil unsurpassed; excelling in production of both seed and stock.
Red Wonder. Ears of monstrous size.
Spalding's Prolific. Sand-Wheat.

RYE.

Giant Summer. For spring sowing. Form peculiar; growth very robust; kernels enormously large. Makes very strong halm, and requires thin sowing.

BARLEY.

All these are Spring Varieties.

Kallina. Choice variety; very productive.
Kleine Oderbruch. A profitable sort.
Probsteler. Original seed, extra fine.

OATS.

All these are Spring Varieties except Yellow Winter.

Australian Cape. A very good variety, full and heavy.
Hopetown. Very heavy, first rate kind.
Oderbruch. Deserving of high recommendation.
Yellow Winter. A very valuable species.
Giant of Ligowo. A new variety, very heavy and of general excellence.

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser, 

| Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

per oz

ASPARAGUS.

Sow the seed in the seed bed late in the fall or in the early spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills one foot apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Thin the plants to three inches in the row. The roots may be removed to the permanent bed when one or two years old. In preparing the ground no pains should be spared, as a well established and carefully cultivated Asparagus bed will continue in good condition for twenty-five years or more. Select deep, rich, mellow soil, and trench the ground two feet deep, using a liberal quantity of well decomposed manure, with a small admixture of common salt. Set the roots so that the crowns will be three or four inches below the surface of the ground. Apply a dressing of manure in autumn (rotten kelp is excellent), digging the same into the ground in the spring, taking care not to injure the roots. The bed will produce shoots fit for cutting the second or third year after transplanting. An occasional application of salt will be found beneficial.

Conover's Colossal. The largest variety grown. 20 6

BEANS.**Dwarf, Snap or Bush.**

Select light, warm soil, and plant when danger from frost is past in the spring, in drills two to two and a half feet apart, dropping the beans about two inches apart in the drill, and cover one inch deep. Keep the ground clean and loose by frequent hoeing, but do not draw the earth around the plants. Avoid working among the vines when they are wet, as it will tend to make them rust.

Early Fejee. Very early, hardy and prolific; will bear several pickings. 35 50 10

Early Rachel. A long, straight-podded, early kind; grown for the New York market. 30 45 10

Early Russian. These beans resemble miniature sparrow eggs. An early, productive sort. 30 45 10

Dwarf Wax. Pods mostly yellow. Early; for a snap bean, superior. 40 55 10

York Dwarf Wax. (New. See page 13) This is remarkably free from all admixture; producing uniformly yellowish-white pods. 10

Dwarf German Wax. (New). A great acquisition; white pods, very early, first rate; beans pure white. 70 85 15

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Very early and productive; a standard sort. 30 45 10

Early Mohawk. Very hardy, early and productive. 35 50 10

Early China, or "Red Eye." An old, popular, early variety. 30 45 10

Early Valentine. Pod long, round and tender; excellent, standard early bean in Middle States. 35 50 10

Dun Cranberry. One of the very best for stringing; yield first rate; early, good either as a green or dry shell bean. 40 55 10

Refugee, or Thousand to One. A very prolific bush sort. 30 45 10

Intermediate Horticultural. A half bush variety, very prolific; an excellent substitute for the pole Horticultural; a superior sort for market gardeners. 40 55 10

White Pea Bean. A small, almost round variety, very productive. A standard sort for field culture. 20 35 6

White Marrow. A standard sort for field cultivation; early. 20 35 6

White Navy. Medium, the white bush variety, largely used by government. 20 35 6

Pole, or Running Varieties.

Set the poles three by four feet apart, and plant six to eight beans, with the eyes downward, around each pole, thinning to four healthy plants when they are up. They require the same soil and treatment as the dwarf varieties with the exception that they crave stronger soil, and do best in a sheltered location.

Australian Runner. (New. See page 12.) package only 15

California. An early, large, flat-podded bean, in many localities very prolific. package only 10

Rhode Island Butter. I esteem this bean as one of the very best raised in the North, to eat green-shelled. 45 60 10

Mottled Cranberry. Long podded, very productive; a very popular bean for garden cultivation. 45 60 10

Red Sieva. An elegant sort of a scarlet color. package only 10

Black Hawk Pole. A remarkably early pole bean. (See page 13). package only 15

London Horticultural, or Wren's Egg. Productive, pods elegantly striped—excellent string or shell. 40 55 10

Early Lima or Sieva; called also Frost Bean. This is two weeks earlier than the Large Lima. 60 75 10

Large Lima. As a shell bean surpasses all in quality; too late for the extreme North. 60 75 10

Indian Chief or Black Algerian. Always in order for stringing; pods almost transparent, of a yellowish-white. 60 75 10

Boston Market Pole Cranberry. The Boston marketmen cultivate this as the most prolific Pole Cranberry Bean for market. 60 75 15

Giant Wax. Always a snap bean; a variety that is never stringy at any stage of growth. Pods of a yellowish-white color, very long and remarkably tender. An acquisition. 90 1 05 10

Yard Long. (See page 13). package only 15

Concord Bean. This new pole bean is the most elegant of all beans. It takes exceedingly well to the poles, is healthy and very prolific; excellent either as string or shell, resembling the Horticultural to which it is related, though it takes better to the poles than that variety, and is considerably earlier. 45 60 10

White Dutch Runners. An old standard. Beans of the largest size; with many popular either for green shelling or baking. 40 55 10

Caseknife. A white pole bean of great richness either as green shelled or when baked. 40 55 10

White Pole Cranberry. A capital late variety, particularly as a string bean. package only 10

Purple Podded Edible Pod. (New). Very fine; pods of mammoth size. (See page 13). package only 15

Painted Lady. Either for ornament or use. package only 15

Marblehead Champion. (New. See page 12). To be used as a string bean. package only 25

ENGLISH BEANS. Broad Windsor. Large and excellent. 35 50 10

These thrive best in rich, moist soil and cool situation. Plant in early spring, two or three weeks earlier than the common beans, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row, covering two inches deep. Pinch off the tops of the plants when the young pods first appear.

BEEF.

Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, and manure with well decomposed compost. Sow in drills fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to four or five inches apart. For early use, sow as soon as ground can be worked in the spring; for autumn use, about the middle of May, and for winter use, from the tenth to the twentieth of June, according to variety; the LONG varieties requiring more time to mature than the ROUND, EARLY kinds. When young, the plants make excellent "greens". To preserve during winter, cover with earth to keep from wilting. When cooking, boil new beets one hour, and old ones two hours or more. The Mangold Wurtzels are grown principally for stock, and as they grow larger require more room. They should be sown in drills two and a half feet apart, and the plants be thinned to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of row.

Early Bassano. One of the earliest. 15 6

Dewey's Early Blood Turnip. Very symmetrical; free from fibrous roots; dark red. This took the first premium at the Massachusetts State Fair, 1867, 1868, 1869. 15 6

Simon's Early Turnip. (New). This is a very early variety, size of Blood Turnip, somewhat flat in shape, growing very smooth, and of excellent quality. It is about as early as Early Bassano, but of a deeper red. 15 6

Early Extra Flat. Short topped, very early; popular with market gardeners. 15

Egyptian. (New. See page 13.) Earlier than Bassano. Tops remarkably small. Excellent for market purposes. I heartily recommend this valuable variety to the attention of market gardeners, who seek to combine earliness, size and symmetry. 30 10

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Has the earliness of the Bassano, but is of a much darker color when young. (See page 13). 20 10

Bastian's Half Long Blood. A new Philadelphia sort of a fine dark color; a good grower. (See page 13). 20 10

Early Blood Turnip. A standard sort; good for summer or winter. 12 6

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BEET.

| | Price per ounce | Price per P'k'ge |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Dell's Ornamental Dwarf. This has leaves of a peculiarly deep, rich red color, and is cultivated in Europe as an ornament in the flower garden; grows partly above ground. package only | | 10 |
| Yellow Turnip. A very early sort, about as early as Bassano; of a beautiful golden yellow color. | 20 | 6 |
| Long Smooth Dark Blood. Excellent for winter use; smooth skinned; flesh dark red. | 12 | 6 |
| Henderson's Pine Apple. (New). Excellent for family use. | 15 | 6 |
| Improved American Sugar. A long white variety of Mangold Wurtzel, for stock. | 15 | 6 |
| Vilmorin's Improved French White Sugar. This is the variety cultivated by the French for the manufacture of sugar. | 15 | 6 |
| Carter's Orange Globe Mangold Wurtzel. The best variety of Yellow Globe. | 12 | 6 |
| Carter's Mammoth Mangold Wurtzel. Said to excel in size. | 12 | 6 |
| Yellow Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel. The Ovoid Mangolds grow more symmetrical and freer of rootlets than the long sorts. They are heavier, bulk for bulk. | 12 | 6 |
| Red Giant Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel. Very large, oval shape; pulls up very free from dirt. | 10 | 6 |
| Norbiton Giant Mangold Wurtzel. A new English variety which tends less to a lollow neck than the old Long Red kind. | 10 | 6 |
| Red Globe Mangold Wurtzel. } The Globe Mangolds succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. All the | | |
| White Sugar. } varieties of Mangolds are excellent food for cows, to increase the flow of milk. | | |
| Yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel. } Farmers should begin to feed them towards the close of winter and in the spring. | 10 | 6 |
| Hatch's Early Turnip. Somewhat flat in shape; quite a favorite with some of the market gardeners around Boston. | 15 | 6 |

BERBERRY. (See page 13.)

One of the best shrubs for hedges. Perfectly hardy. The berries make excellent preserves. As the seeds of the Berberry do best when planted as soon as taken from the fruit, and are apt to fail if kept awhile, I will receive orders for the seed and file them to be filled in the fall, as soon as the fruit is matured, when I will send the seed with a page of full directions for making a hedge, and will enclose a specimen of the fruit with each lot of seed ordered, together with directions for preserving it.

BORAGE.

This is a profuse flowering plant, which is grown principally for bees, or as ornament in the flower garden. Sow in early spring in rich soil, and thin plants to one foot apart. It readily bears transplanting, and when thus treated produces more flowers in proportion to its foliage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A class of plants allied to the Cabbage family, producing great numbers of small heads or sprouts on the main stem of the plant, which are used in the manner of Cabbages. Plant in rich soil in hills two feet apart each way, and thin to one plant to the hill.

| | |
|--|----|
| Scrymger's Giant Dwarf. (New. See page 12.) In habit close headed and compact. | 15 |
| Dwarf Improved. | 20 |
| Dalmeny Sprouts. A hybrid between Drumhead Savoy and Brussels Sprouts. | 25 |

BROCCOLI.

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, so nearly so that the Walcheren variety is sometimes classed with Cauliflower. They require similar cultivation and treatment to Cauliflower.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Walcheren White. One of the very best varieties. | 75 | 10 |
| Large White Early French. A standard French variety. | 50 | 10 |
| Knight's Protecting. Dwarf, very hardy; heads very large for the plants. | 50 | 10 |
| Purple Cape. Late, large, compact. | 50 | 10 |
| Early Purple. Early, excellent; color deep purple. | 40 | 10 |
| Elletson's Mammoth. A large English variety. | 50 | 10 |

CABBAGE.

Cabbage will thrive on any good corn land, though the stronger the soil the better they will develop. New land is preferable. Plough deep and manure very liberally. The early sorts bear planting from eighteen inches to two feet apart in the rows, with the rows from two to two and a half feet apart. The large varieties to be from two to four feet apart in the rows, with the rows from two and a half to four feet apart, the distance varying with the size. The crop should receive as many as three hoeings and three cultivatings. Cabbage will not usually follow cabbage or turnips successfully in field culture, unless three or four years have intervened between the crops. For late fall marketing, plant drumhead sorts from June 10th to 20th. For full and minute information in every department of Cabbage culture, see my treatise on "Cabbages, and How to grow them."

Earliest Varieties.

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| Early Nonpareil. A choice very early sort. | 20 | 6 |
| Carter's Little Pixie Savoy. (New. See page 12.) This variety closely resembles in earliness and size the Little Pixie. | 25 | 10 |
| Wheeler's Cocoonut Cabbage. (New. See page 12.) A new sort, conical in shape; one of the best of the English early market varieties. | 50 | 15 |
| Early York. One of the earliest; an old standard sort. | 20 | 6 |
| Large York. An improvement in size on Early York; a little later. | 20 | 6 |
| Early Jersey Wakefield. (True.) Resembles Oxheart. A standard early cabbage in Boston and New York markets. | 75 | 10 |
| Little Pixie. A small, very tender and sweet cabbage, of the pointed heading family. It is earlier than Early York and heads hard, and from its small size a great number can be matured on a small area of land. | 40 | 10 |
| Sugar Loaf. A popular early variety. | 25 | 6 |
| Early Oxheart. An excellent early sort. | 25 | 6 |
| Early Wyman. This new cabbage was originated by Captain Wyman, of Cambridge, Mass. It is allied to the early Wakefield, is about as early but grows to double the size; very popular as an early market sort. (See page 13.) | 1 00 | 25 |
| Cannon Ball. The hardest heading of all early sorts. package only | | 15 |
| Early Ulm Savoy. One of the earliest; unsurpassed in quality; capital for family use. | 40 | 10 |

Second Early.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Fottler's Early Drumhead. The earliest hard heading drumhead. This has given great satisfaction in every section of the United States. (See page 13.) | 75 | 15 |
| Early Winnigstadt. Heads large, cone-shaped and solid; one of the very best for all soils. | 35 | 10 |
| Large French Oxheart. Popular as an early cabbage. | 30 | 6 |
| St. John's Day Early. A very early half-drumhead variety. | 30 | 6 |
| Schweinfurt Quintal. The earliest of all large drumheads; grows from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter; does not head very hard, but is remarkably tender. The heads are very handsome, and almost as rich as the Savoy class. | 50 | 10 |
| Early Dark Red Erfurt. (New.) Early, head round and very solid. | 50 | 10 |

Late Kinds.

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| St. Dennis Cabbage. A large late drumhead, makes a very solid head. Popular in Canada. | 35 | 10 |
| Green Glazed. A standard variety in the South. | 35 | 10 |
| Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. (See page 13) The largest cabbage in the world. | 1 00 | 25 |
| Sandringham Sprouting. (New.) (See page 12.) package only | | 15 |

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| Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

CABBAGE.

Bergen Drumhead. A standard in New York market. per oz 35 10
Stone Mason Drumhead. (See page 5). The great market cabbage in Boston market. 50 10
Robinson's Champion Prize Oxheart. A new English mammoth variety. 25 6
New Feathered Stemmed Savoy. A true hybrid resembling Brussels Sprouts, but of a richer and more delicate flavor. To be grown like Brussels Sprouts. package only 10
Premium Flat Dutch. Large and excellent for winter; very extensively grown. 40 10
Improved American Savoy. An improvement on the old Green Globe Savoy; very reliable for heading. Very sweet and tender—much esteemed for family use. (See page 13.) An excellent sort for market gardeners. 50 10
Drumhead Savoy. A cross between Savoy and Drumhead—very large. 35 10
Red Dutch. The old variety for pickling. 30 6
Red Drumhead. Larger than Red Dutch and more profitable; heads round; very reliable for heading, very hard under high cultivation. 30 6
Chappel's Dark Red. A new English variety for pickling. 40 10

CARROT.

Carrots thrive best in rather a light loam. The ground should be well manured with fine, well rotted or composted manure, six or eight cords to the acre, and be thoroughly worked quite deep, by two ploughings made at right angles with each other. Also cultivate and drag if there are any lumps, and then rake level, burying all remaining lumps and stones. Plant in rows fourteen inches apart, and thin plants to five or six inches in the rows. Plant from the middle of April to middle of May, to ensure crop; though good success is often met with if planted as late as 10th of June. But the dry spell at that season is apt either to prevent the germination of the seed, or to burn the plants as soon as they appear above ground. Keep very clean of weeds.

Early Very Short Scarlet. The earliest and smallest of all varieties; of special value for forcing. 20 6
Early Scarlet Horn. The early short variety for forcing; excellent for the table; color very deep orange. 20 6
Carter's Improved Early Horn. A distinct variety combining the form of the Early Scarlet Horn with the size of the Early Horn. 20 6
Short Horn. The standard early variety; sweeter than Long Orange and more solid. Good to color butter. 20 6
Improved Long Orange. Of a darker, richer color than Long Orange. 20 6
Long Orange. The standard field carrot; good for stock. 15 6
Large Altringham. Bright orange; grows a little above ground. 15 6
Large White Belgian. Largest of all, white and most productive; good for horses; entire crop can be pulled by hand. 15 6
Yellow Belgian. Grows partly out of ground. A capital sort for late keeping. 15 6

CAULIFLOWER.

Pursue the same course as with Cabbage, manuring rather heavier and hoeing oftener. Cauliflowers covet the cool, moist weather of the fall months to perfect themselves.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. (See page 13.) A premium English variety; very early, with head remarkably large for so dwarf variety. package only 25
Dwarf Early La Maitre. A new French sort, making fine large heads. (See page 13). 2 00 25
Improved Early Paris. A choice American grown variety, extensively planted by the market gardeners around Boston. 1 25 15
Early Paris. A standard early variety. 1 00 15
Early Erfurt. A choice German variety. 1 50 15
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Extra choice. Specially selected. (See page 13). 4 00 50
Fitch's Early London. The best strain of this standard English sort. 1 25 15
Early Dutch. A very early kind. 1 00 15
Nonpareil. One of the earliest varieties, resembles Improved Early Paris. package only 25
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed Mammoth. Dwarf, large and fine. The largest variety in cultivation, and one of the most reliable. (See page 13). 1 75 25
Large White French. A very fine, large white cauliflower. 1 50 15
Stadtholder. Fine; large size; late. 1 00 15

CELERY.

Plant seed in hot bed or very early in open ground. Transplant four inches apart, when three inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows five or six feet apart either on surface or in well manured trenches a foot in depth, half filled with well rotted manure. Set the plants from eight to twelve inches apart. To blanch draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

Sandringham Dwarf White. A new variety highly recommended by English seedsman. (See page 13). 60 15
White Solid. A standard sort. 25 6
Boston Market. Short, compact and solid—very popular; almost the only variety sold in the Boston market. (See page 13). 50 10
Turnip Rooted. The root of this is eaten. 25 6
Carter's Crimson. Dwarf, solid and crisp; a first class variety. 30 10
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White Solid. Popular in England, and extensively grown by the New York market men. 25 6

CHICKORY.

Pursue the same manner of cultivation as for Carrot. If to be used as a salad, blanch the leaves by covering so as to exclude the light. If raised for its root, dig at about the same time as Carrots, wash the roots and then slice them, either way, and dry thoroughly by artificial heat.

Large Coffee Rooted. Used as a substitute for coffee. 20 6

COLLARDS or COLEWORTS. True Southern.

A class of plants closely allied to the Cabbage family, which are somewhat extensively used in the South, when small, as greens. Sow in early spring in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch. The young plants are ready for use as soon as they have attained sufficient size, but if it is desired to keep them in good condition, thin the plants to six or eight inches apart, and pull off the larger leaves before using. The seed of any of the larger varieties of Cabbage will grow Collards. 20 6

CORN.

Corn revels in a warm and rich soil. Do not plant before the ground has become warm—nothing is gained by it. Drill cultivation is more profitable than hill cultivation. The smaller varieties may be planted with the drills two and a half feet apart, and the stalks thinned to ten inches apart; the larger sorts should have the drills four feet apart, and the stocks a foot apart in the rows, and the largest varieties eighteen inches apart. Use some rich manure in the drills. Frequently stir the earth about the roots by hoe or cultivator, but do not draw it up around the stalks.

Sweet Varieties for Family use and Marketing in a green state.

Pratt's Early. Here we have a capital sort for marketmen who are looking about for the earliest sort, growing to a fair market size. An acquisition. (See page 13). package only 15

☞ All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. ☞

CORN.

| | Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Early Dwarf Sugar. Grows about three feet high; ears quite small..... | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Sill's. (New). Another new sort, closely resembling Campbell's..... | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Campbell's Early. (New). About the same as Minnesota..... | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Early Minnesota Sweet. One of the very earliest sorts of sweet corn, with ears of suitable size for market purposes..... | 35 | 45 | 10 |
| Briggs' Early Sweet. This is larger than Early Minnesota, but a little later..... | 40 | 55 | 10 |
| Early Narragansett. One of the earliest; kernels very large; ears large in diameter, and of medium length; popular around New York..... | 30 | 40 | 10 |
| Bates's Early Extra Sweet. A variety good for market or for table use; one of the earliest. An improvement on Darling's Early..... | 40 | 50 | 10 |
| Darling's Early. An old standard. We have better sorts now..... | 30 | 45 | 10 |
| Moore's Early Concord Sweet. A new early corn, from 12 to 16 rows, said to be earlier than Crosby's. (See p. 13)..... | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Crosby's New Early Sweet. First rate every way, either for market or family use..... | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Mexican Sweet. (See page 13.) The sweetest and tenderest for table use of all varieties I am acquainted with..... | 60 | 70 | 15 |
| Golden Sweet. After having lost my seed stock of this magnificent variety, I have secured a new stock and can this season supply my customers. (See page 13)..... | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Stowell's Evergreen Sweet. Excellent; keeps green till cold weather; ears large; a standard late variety..... | 35 | 45 | 10 |
| Marblehead Mammoth Sweet. The largest variety grown. (See page 14)..... | 90 | 1 00 | 15 |
| Sweet Fodder Corn. Sweet corn; is preferred to the yellow kinds by our best farmers for fodder. For bushel rates see p. 26)..... | 25 | 35 | |

Varieties for Field Cultivation and Popping.

| | Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Adams' Early. A favorite in the south. The earliest of all the Dent sorts..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| Early Yellow Field. Excellent for northern latitudes. Ears rather small, but exceedingly productive..... | 30 | 45 | 6 |
| Hundred Days Dent. Early; ears large and well filled. A capital sort for the Middle and Southern New England states..... | 40 | 55 | 10 |
| Coleman's Large Yellow Field. Ears about twice the size of the common sort, twelve to sixteen rows; ripens in central New England. (See page 14.) Not recommended for the South or West..... | 60 | 75 | 10 |
| Mammoth Field. (P. 14.) A large white gourd seed variety, claimed to be the largest kind raised in the Western States..... | 40 | 55 | 10 |
| Silver Laced Pop. The handsomest of all varieties of pop corn, and decidedly a growing favorite..... | 35 | 50 | 10 |
| Nonpareil, or Pop. The popular variety for parching..... | 30 | 45 | 6 |
| Egyptian Pop. This is tenderer when popped than the common variety..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| Branching or Joint Pop. Yields several rather small ears on each stalk..... package only | | | 10 |
| Dwarf Golden Pop. Small, but ornamental, and a favorite with the little folks; excellent for popping..... | 70 | 85 | 15 |

BROOM CORN.

| | Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Evergreen. Claimed to be superior to the common variety in length and quality of brush..... | 30 | 40 | 10 |
| Dwarf. Makes better brush than the common tall variety..... | 40 | 50 | 10 |

CRESS.

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

| | Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Curled. The best sort..... | | 10 | 6 |
| Plain or Common. | | 10 | 6 |
| Water Cress. To be planted along the borders of shallow water courses..... | | | 10 |

CUCUMBER.

The vines require a warm location. Plant after the ground has become warm, in hills four feet apart for the smaller varieties, and five feet for the larger sorts. Manure with ashes, guano, or some well rotted compost, working the manure just under the surface. It is not good policy to bury it in deep, cold holes, as is sometimes recommended. Keep the soil well stirred. Sprinkle vines with plaster or air-slacked lime to protect it from bugs. The frame cucumbers can be successfully grown in the open air in the country by giving them well sheltered location, plenty of manure, and having hills six by six.

| | Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| General Grant. (See page 14.) One of the longest fancy varieties, I have grown them 29 inches long..... package only | | | 25 |
| Rollisson's Telegraph. (New. See page 12.) One of the longest of the forcing varieties..... package only | | | 25 |
| Norbiton Giant. (See page 14.) The longest prize frame cucumber known..... package only | | | 25 |
| English Prize Cucumbers. Carter's Champion; Sion House. These yield but very few seed, and are great favorites in England. (See page 14.) Each variety per package..... | | | 25 |
| Early Russian. The earliest of all varieties; grows about four inches long..... | | 20 | 6 |
| Early Cluster. Bears mostly in clusters; very early and productive..... | | 12 | 6 |
| White Spined. Great bearer; excellent for early forcing, or for out door cultivation, standard in Boston market..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Early Frame. Early, short, prolific..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Long Green. An old standard sort..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Short Green. An old standard..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Improved Long Green Prickly. (See p. 14) Excellent variety, growing 18 or 20 inches long; makes a hard brittle pickle..... | | 30 | 10 |
| West India Gherkin. A very small, elegant, peculiar sort, for pickles only, prolific to an extraordinary degree..... | | 30 | 10 |
| New Jersey Hybrid. The largest of all white spined varieties..... | | 20 | 10 |
| Eight Varieties Mixed. | | 25 | 10 |
| Boston Pickling. A medium, long variety; the standard for pickling in Boston market..... | | 25 | 6 |
| Early White Japan. (New). A variety recently introduced from Japan, exceedingly productive; resembles White Spine, but turns to a richer creamy white color, and appears to be a week or more earlier..... | | 25 | 10 |
| Long Green Turkey. A fine long variety, a little larger at seed end than Long Green..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Snake. I have grown these six feet in length, coiled up like a snake. (See page 14)..... package only | | | 25 |

DANDELION.

This vegetable has become very popular as an early healthful green, and the roots also are used when dried as a substitute for coffee. Its use in either of these forms is particularly recommended to those who are inclined to any disease of the liver. Sow in May in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half inch deep. A rich soil is preferable, but this plant will thrive anywhere. In the fall cover the bed with straw or other loose litter, which may be removed in early spring, when the leaves will soon be ready for use.

| | Price by Exp's. | Price by Mail. | Price per P'k'ge |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| New Large Leaved. (See page 12)..... package only | | | 15 |
| Common | | 40 | 10 |
| Improved Thick Leaved. (See page 14)..... | | 50 | 10 |

☞ All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. ☞

Price
per
ounce

Price
per
P'k'ge

EGG PLANT.

Plant the seed in March, in a hot-bed, or, for family use, in flower pots, in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| Very Early Dwarf. A new French variety of Long Purple; extra early. (See page 14)..... | package only | 15 |
| Striped Guadalupe. Very ornamental and edible. (See page 14)..... | package only | 15 |
| Black Pekin. A new variety of Round Purple. (See page 14)..... | package only | 15 |
| Long Purple. Earlier and more productive, but smaller, than Round Purple..... | 50 | 10 |
| New York Improved Round Purple. An excellent variety, surpassing in size of fruit..... | 75 | 10 |
| Scarlet China. (New.) See page 14)..... | package only | 15 |

ENDIVE.

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six or eight inches in the row. A succession may be obtained by sowing every two or three weeks until midsummer, when it will be proper time to plant for fall and winter use. Any common garden soil will do, but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| London Green Curled. Very popular..... | 30 | 10 |
| Fine Curled Mossy. Very ornamental..... | 35 | 10 |
| Broad Leaved Batavian. A large summer variety..... | 25 | 10 |

GARLICS.

Plant the bulbs on exceedingly rich soil, in rows or in ridges fourteen inches apart and six inches apart in the rows. They are cultivated for their flavor, which is similar to the onion but more powerful, and are used in stews, soups, &c.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

Plant in hills two by three feet apart, and thin to one plant to the hill. Select deep, rich soil, and cultivate as Cabbage. Some of the varieties are very ornamental, and scattered singly are attractive in the flower garden, being finely curled and variegated with green, yellowish white, bright red and purple. The tender leaves are used as Cabbage.

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Carter's Garnishing. Both ornamental and useful..... | package only | 15 |
| Four Elegant Varieties. For ornament or the table. (See page 14)..... | package only | 15 |
| Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens. Very hardy; a standard market sort..... | 25 | 6 |
| Cottager's. A new English variety..... | 25 | 6 |
| Jersey Cow Kale. For cattle only; growing very rank..... | 30 | 10 |
| Field Kale. For cattle. Can be cut several times during the season..... | 30 | 10 |
| Abergeldie. A new dwarf variety, curled as fine as parsley; of delicate, mellow flavor..... | 40 | 10 |

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP CABBAGE.

Prepare ground as for Cabbage, then plant about the first of June in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to twelve inches in the row. To preserve over winter treat as turnips. When young their flesh is tender and resembles a fine ruta бага with less of a turnip flavor. When fully matured they are excellent for stock.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Early White Vienna. A standard early kind..... | 20 | 6 |
| Large Purple. Very large, hardy and productive; for stock..... | 20 | 6 |
| Neapolitan Curled. (New)..... | 40 | 10 |

LEEK.

Select good onion soil, manure liberally, and plant in April in drills made six or eight inches deep and eighteen inches apart, and thin to nine inches apart in the drill. Gradually draw the earth around the plants until the drills are filled level with the surface. Draw for use in October. To be used in soups or boiled as asparagus.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| Large Musselburg Leek. | 50 | 10 |
| Broad Scotch, or Flag. A large and strong plant; hardy; color deeper than Rouen..... | 25 | 6 |
| Very Large Rouen. A new French variety; best of all for forcing..... | 40 | 10 |
| Extra Large Carentan. (New.) (See page 12.)..... | package only | 15 |

LETTUCE.

Lettuce covets a rich and rather moist soil. The rows should be about twelve inches apart and the plants thinned to ten or twelve inches apart for the heading varieties. The more rapid the growth the better the quality. Some varieties are peculiarly adapted for early culture, others for summer growth.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| White Tennis Ball. (White seed.) The variety so extensively grown by the Boston marketmen during winter for marketing in February and March. A fine early sort—small heads, very hardy; used for winter culture..... | 50 | 10 |
| Early Curled Simpson. Resembles Silesia, but is more curled..... | 35 | 6 |
| Early Curled Silesia. Very early; excellent for salads—a popular variety for hot-beds and early out-door culture..... | 35 | 6 |
| Early Butter Head. A most excellent sort—a great favorite..... | 35 | 6 |
| True Boston Curled. The most elegant Lettuce of all. (See page 14)..... | 50 | 10 |
| Drumhead. Very large; heads crisp and tender..... | 35 | 6 |
| Large India. By some of our American seed growers this is considered one of the very best for both spring and summer use..... | 40 | 10 |
| Brown Genoa Cabbage. Of medium size, round head stained with red about the top. One of the best for either summer or winter use..... | 40 | 10 |
| Improved Spotted Cabbaging. | package only | 10 |
| Large Princess Head. A new, very fine German variety..... | 50 | 10 |
| Perpignan. Heads sometimes seven inches in diameter. (See page 14)..... | 50 | 10 |
| French Imperial Cabbage. Very reliable..... | 50 | 10 |
| Versailles Cabbage. A standard sort..... | 35 | 6 |
| Bossin. A new French variety..... | 35 | 6 |
| Neapolitan Cabbage. A fine summer variety..... | 35 | 6 |
| Six Choice Varieties. | package only | 15 |
| White Paris Cos. Best of all the Cos varieties..... | 35 | 6 |
| Kingholm Cos. (New.) (See page 12)..... | package only | 15 |
| Green 'Fat' Cabbage. (New.) (See page 12)..... | package only | 15 |

MARTYNIA.

Plant on any rich, garden soil, two by three feet apart, leaving only one plant in a place. It produces an abundance of large, showy flowers, and the young pods, when sufficiently tender to be easily punctured by the nail, are used for pickles.

MELON.

Select warm and light soil—a poor light soil is better than a cold and rich one. Thoroughly work the soil, manure with guano, phosphate or a rich compost, having the hills six feet apart for the musk varieties, and eight or nine for water melons. Do not excavate hills, but work the manure just under the surface, as the roots of all vines naturally seek warmth. Pinch the more vigorous vines from time to time, and work in guano or phosphate between the rows. Plant a dozen or more seeds in each hill, but do not leave over two plants. Sprinkle young plants liberally with plaster or air-slacked lime.

☞ All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. ☞

MELON.**Musk Varieties.**

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Sill's Hybrid. (True.) Salmon colored, flesh rich, sweet and delicious. (See page 14.)..... | package only | 15 |
| Torrey's. (See page 13.)..... | package only | 15 |
| Shaw's Golden Superb. (See page 13.)..... | package only | 15 |
| Skillman's Fine Netted. Of delicious flavor—early..... | | 15 |
| Early Nutmeg. Green fleshed, highly scented; mine is the Boston variety, which is earlier than the Nutmeg grown further South..... | | 6 |
| Long Yellow. Large, sweet, productive; a well known sort..... | | 15 |
| Green Citron. Green fleshed; sweet, melting, and rich flavored..... | | 15 |
| Ward's Nectar. Early, exceedingly prolific, sweet, rich, and delicious; green fleshed. (See page 14.)..... | | 25 |
| Early Jenny Lind. An early sort; favorite with gardeners..... | | 15 |
| New White Japan. Flesh greenish white; early and prolific; delicious..... | | 25 |
| Pine Apple. Oval shaped, rough netted, thick fleshed, juicy and sweet..... | | 15 |
| Casaba. (New.) A very large, long, green fleshed melon, of delicate flavor, thick fleshed, melting and delicious; has been grown to weigh 15 lbs. An acquisition. (See page 14.)..... | | 25 |
| Arlington. (New.) Green fleshed..... | package only | 15 |
| Hybrid Seed. (See page 12.)..... | package only | 15 |

Watermelon.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Ice Cream. Large and delicious. Very popular; a capital variety for main crop..... | 25 | 10 |
| Gipsev. A very large and very productive water melon. A great favorite in New Jersey as a market melon. (See page 14.)... | 20 | 10 |
| Bayard Taylor. A remarkably large, foreign sort, which matures well in this country. (See page 14.)..... | 50 | 15 |
| Cream Fleshed Sculptured Seeded. (See page 14.) New; early, remarkably sweet, with singular seed..... | 40 | 15 |
| Mountain Sweet. Early, solid, sweet and delicious; one of the best for northern cultivation..... | 12 | 6 |
| Joe Johnston. (New.) A first class Southern melon; worthy of an extensive trial. (See page 14.)..... | 50 | 15 |
| Mountain Sprout. Long, striped, scarlet flesh; one of the very best..... | 15 | 6 |
| Phinney's. For hardiness, vigor, and productiveness, unexcelled; early, very reliable, red-fleshed. (See page 14.)..... | 25 | 10 |
| Citron. For preserves; very hardy and productive..... | 25 | 6 |
| New Orange. Improved in size—the rind will peel like an orange when fully ripe..... | 25 | 10 |

MUSTARD.

Sow in drills one foot apart, and cover seed half inch deep. Thrives readily in almost any soil. Water frequently in dry weather, and for a succession sow every two weeks during the season. Used principally as Cress for salads.

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| White or Yellow. For salad or medicinal purposes..... | 10 | 6 |
|--|----|---|

NASTURTIUM.

Plant in May in rows; the climbing varieties to cover some arbor, or fence, or climb or twine around the house; the dwarf kind in hills or in rows four feet apart. The leaves are used for salad, and the seeds when soft enough to be easily penetrated by the nail, for pickles. If each dwarf is kept by itself the plants show a display of symmetry.

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| Tall. An ornamental climber..... | 20 | 6 |
| Dwarf. | 25 | 6 |

OKRA, or GUMBO.

Select warm and rich soil and plant when the ground becomes warm, in rows two feet apart, thinning plants a foot apart in the row. The pods are used to thicken soups, being gathered when young. In the North they require the warmest locations and it is better to start them in a hot-bed.

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Early Dwarf. White, small and round; pods smooth..... | 15 | 6 |
| Long Green. Later and more productive..... | 15 | 6 |

ONION.

The soil should be rather light, and free from large stones. Apply from eight to twelve cords of rich, fine compost to the acre. Plough not over five inches deep, and work well with cultivator. Plough again at right angles with first furrows, and cultivate again. Now rake level and fine, and plant seed in rows fourteen inches apart at rate of four pounds to the acre. Keep very clean of weeds. When ripe, pull and dry a few days before storing. For full particulars in every department for the cultivation of the Onion, see my work on "Onion Raising."

| | | |
|---|--------------------|----|
| White Globe. Remarkably handsome; great cropper, but would not advise to raise it north of southern Connecticut. (See page 13.)..... | package only | 15 |
| Marzajole. (New. See page 12.) A silvery white skinned variety, possessing the best qualities desirable for culinary purposes..... | 50 | 15 |
| Yellow Strasburgh, or Large Yellow. A late standard variety..... | 35 | 10 |
| Mammoth Tripoli. (New. See page 12.) One of the largest of the giant foreign varieties..... | package only | 15 |
| Nasbey's Mammoth. (New. See page 12.)..... | package only | 15 |
| Giant Rocca. A new Italian variety. (See page 14.)..... | 50 | 15 |
| Large Flat White Italian. (See page 14.)..... | 50 | 15 |
| Early Globe Red. One of the earliest and most productive and handsomest of all the red sorts..... | 50 | 10 |
| Early Cracker. A decided improvement on Large Yellow, being much earlier and a fine cropper; just the kind for a short season..... | 50 | 10 |
| White Portugal. Mild flavored, not a good keeper; best for summer..... | 50 | 10 |
| Large Red Wethersfield. Pleasant flavored, grows very large, keeps well; hardy..... | 40 | 10 |
| Early Flat Red. A capital sort where the seasons are short..... | 35 | 10 |
| Southport Red Globe. A great cropper. Very popular in New York market; is late; would not advise to raise north of southern Connecticut..... | 35 | 10 |
| New Queen. A new English white onion, the earliest of all varieties (See page 13.)..... | 1 00 | 15 |
| Danvers Yellow. (True.) Large, round, earlier than Large Yellow, very profitable; 1100 bushels have been raised from one acre..... | 50 | 10 |
| Potato Onions. The bulbs of these are planted..... | per quart 35 cents | |
| Onion Sets. From these most of the early onions are raised..... | per quart 50 cents | |

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

| Price by Exp's | Price by Mail | Price per p'k'g |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|

PARSLEY.

Select rich soil and sow the seed in drills one foot apart, covering half inch deep. As the seed is usually from fifteen to twenty-five days in vegetating, it will be necessary to sow early. Thin plants to four inches apart when two inches high. The beauty of the plant may be increased by several successive transplantings. It is used principally for flavoring soups, &c., and for garnishing in its natural state.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|
| Dickson's Prize..... | package only | | 10 |
| Dwarf Curled. Finely curled; good for edging or table ornament..... | | 10 | 6 |
| Myatt's Garnishing. Double curled..... | | | 10 |
| Dunnett's Selected. A new English sort..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Drummond's Scotch Curled. (Selected.) Fine for garnishing..... | | 25 | 6 |
| Carter's Champion. Moss curled; elegant for garnishing..... | | 25 | 6 |
| Carter's Covent Garden Garnishing. Probably the best of its type..... | | 40 | 10 |

PARSNIP.

Give the richest and deepest soil to the long varieties of Parsnip; the Turnip sort will grow well on shallow soil. Make the soil very fine, and plant the seed in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning plants to five inches in the rows. The seed should be planted half inch deep. To keep well in the ground over winter, draw a little earth over the tops.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|
| Sutton's Student..... | | 12 | 6 |
| Round Early, or Turnip. A new French sort; excellent for shallow soil, shaped like a turnip..... | package only | 15 | 6 |
| Large Dutch. Large and sweet. A standard variety..... | | 12 | 6 |
| Hollow Crowned, or Guernsey. The hollow crowns are considered superior in quality to the other varieties..... | | 12 | 6 |
| Abbott's Improved Hollow Crowned. A standard English variety..... | | 15 | 6 |
| Maltese Parsnip. (New.) (See page 12.) Sent out by Messrs Carter & Co., of England..... | | 50 | 15 |

PEAS. Of the numbers printed against the Peas, No. 1 indicates first early class, 2 second early and 3 late class.

Very Dwarf. These very low varieties require no sticking.

The dwarf varieties should be liberally manured; the tall sort will run too much to vine if liberally manured, it being better to depend on the richness of land that has been previously in good cultivation. Have the dwarfs, that grow not over fifteen inches high, in rows two feet apart; those varieties attaining the height of from two to three feet, in rows three feet apart; and the rows of the tallest sorts, four feet apart. Bush the tall kinds when six inches high; or poles set every six or eight feet with single shoe thread passed from one to the other every four inches in height answer finely. Green peas to retain their sweetness should be eaten the same day they are gathered.

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------|--------|----|
| 1. Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem. A new early dwarf wrinkled pea, sent out this season by Messrs. Carter & Co., seedsman, of London, as an improvement on Little Gem. (New. See page 12.)..... | package only | quart. | quart. | 15 |
| 1. Tom Thumb. One of the very earliest; very productive; pods well filled. Height of vine ten inches..... | 50 | 65 | | 10 |
| 1. McLean's Little Gem. A wrinkled pea nearly as early as Tom Thumb; quality first rate. Twelve inches; very scarce | 75 | 90 | | 15 |
| 1. McLean's Blue Peter. (New. See page 13.) Early; of fine quality; pods larger than Tom Thumb, but not so numerous. Ten inches..... | 1 00 | 1 15 | | 15 |
| 2. Extra Early Dwarf Brittany. (New. See page 13.) An edible podded pea; early; an acquisition. Eighteen inches | 60 | 75 | | 15 |
| 2. Commodore Nutt. A remarkably dwarf variety of the sugar or string pea; to be snapped like beans. Ten inches..... | | | | 25 |
| 2. Dwarf Prolific. (New.) Pods rather small, but beats every variety for cropping. Twelve inches..... | | | | 15 |
| 2. Drew's Dwarf. This is a branching variety, each pea making three or four vines. This pea differs from all others in form; medium early. Peas remarkably large and a prolific cropper..... | 50 | 65 | 10 | |

Dwarf.

All varieties under this class will do without bushing, but on rich, garden soil they will generally do better when bushed.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|----|
| 1. Carter's First Crop. Earliest of all; pods smaller and more numerous than Dan O'Rourke. Two and one-half feet.... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 1. Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. One of the earliest standard market varieties; very productive. Crop matures all at once. Two feet..... | 40 | 55 | 10 |
| 1. Kentish Invicta. A new English variety, very early and of great promise. Crop ripens all together. Two and one-half feet. (See page 14.)..... | 80 | 95 | 15 |
| 1. Extra Early Winship. A new American sort, remarkably early; a fine cropper and of good quality. Two and one-half feet..... | 60 | 75 | 10 |
| 1. Laxton's Alpha. One of the new English wrinkled sorts, distinguished for earliness, productiveness and good quality. In yield it probably surpasses any of the early sorts. (See page 14.)..... | 1 00 | 1 15 | 15 |
| 1. Caractacus. Messrs. Waite & Co., the English seedsmen, send this out as the earliest of all peas. It is adopted by the Boston marketmen as one of the best first early peas. Two feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 1. Early Kent. This will be found to be a very fine pea of the early class; a keen competitor for market gardeners with the early English sorts. Three feet..... | 40 | 55 | 10 |
| 1. Dexter. (New. See page 13.) A new American pea, selected as being extra early. Two and one-half feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 2. McLean's Advancer. A wrinkled pea—about one fortnight earlier than Champion of England, equal to it in quality, fully as productive, while it grows but two-thirds as high; everything considered, the best of the second earlies for market purposes. Two and one-half feet. English grown..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 2. McLean's Princess Royal. Very prolific; kernels large; a good cropper. Two and one-half feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 2. Hair's Dwarf Mammoth. One of the best for family use—low and bushy in its habit of growth; peas very large, wrinkled and sweet. Eighteen inches..... | 60 | 75 | 10 |
| 2. McLean's Epicurean. Larger than advancer; fine for family use. Two and one-half feet..... | 60 | 75 | 10 |
| 2. Brown's Dwarf Marrowfat. The earliest of all marrowfats; dwarfish habit. A first class American variety. Two feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 3. Carter's Leviathan. A new white wrinkled pea; very large of size and fine of flavor. Two and one-half feet..... | 60 | 75 | 15 |
| 3. Yorkshire Hero. A large late wrinkled dwarf; peas remarkably large and fine; a most capital sort for the kitchen garden. Two and one-half feet..... | 60 | 75 | 10 |
| 3. McLean's Premier. An English wrinkled pea, pods and peas very large; sent out as being of very superior quality and productiveness. A nice family pea. Two and one-half feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 2. Dwarf Blue Imperial. An old standard sort; two feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |

Tall Varieties. All these need bushing.

| | | | |
|--|----|------|----|
| 3. Forty-fold. Pods curved; considered by the English more prolific and an improvement on the Champion of England. A capital sort for market purposes..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 3. Dwarf Sugar. A string pea; pods edible. My variety is of dwarfish habit, with fine large pods. Four feet..... | 75 | 90 | 10 |
| 3. Laxton's Supreme. (New. p. 14) One of the green marrow class, yielding remarkably long and well-filled pods. Five feet | 90 | 1 05 | 10 |
| 3. Laxton's Quantity. (New.) A wrinkled marrow of fine flavor, characterized by a robust habit and great productiveness. Five feet. (See page 14.)..... | 75 | 90 | 15 |
| 3. Champion of England. An old favorite; rich flavored and very productive. Four to five feet..... | 50 | 65 | 10 |
| 3. Black Eyed Marrowfat. A favorite in the Boston market; large pod; prolific; most capital for market. Three to four feet..... | 25 | 40 | 10 |
| 3. Missouri Marrowfat. Not so tall as Large Marrowfat; very productive and a favorite pea with marketmen. Three to four feet..... | 30 | 45 | 10 |
| 3. Large White Marrowfat. A standard late sort..... | 25 | 40 | 19 |

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Price
per
ounce

Price
per
p'k'ge

PEPPER.

Peppers should be started in a cold frame or hot-bed. Transplant the young plants into the open ground towards the close of May in a very sunny location, having the rows eighteen inches apart; thin plants a foot apart in the rows. The ground should be made very rich, either by high manuring before plants are transplanted, or by liberal application of guano, or liquid manures afterward.

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Long Yellow | 40 | 6 |
| Monstrous or Grossum . A French variety, the largest of all; not very pungent..... | 50 | 10 |
| Large Bell . A standard sort..... | 35 | 10 |
| Cayenne . Small, long and tapering; very hot; best for seasoning pickles..... | 35 | 10 |
| Large Sweet Mountain . Very large and excellent for mangoes..... | 50 | 10 |
| Cherry . Small, smooth and round; a great bearer..... | 40 | 10 |
| Squash, or Flat . A great favorite; large and thick fleshed; the best for pickling..... | 40 | 10 |
| Long Red, or Sante Fe | package only | 15 |

PUMPKIN.

Cultivate as Squash, which see for general directions.

| | | |
|--|---------------------|----|
| Large Field . Good for stock..... | per quart 40 cents. | 6 |
| Sugar Pumpkin . Smaller than Large Field, but fine grained and sweeter; first rate either for the table or stock..... | 15 | 6 |
| Cheese . A small rather early sort..... | 10 | 6 |
| Michigan Mammoth . Grows very large. (See page 14.)..... | 35 | 15 |

RADISH.

For early use sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills six to ten inches apart, covering seed half inch deep. Thin plants an inch apart in the row. As the roots are more succulent and tender when grown quickly, a rich, moist soil should be preferred and frequent watering in dry weather will be found beneficial. For a succession sow every two weeks. The Olive shaped varieties are more tender, sweeter and earlier than the long kinds, and not so apt to be worm eaten. If planted after middle of June almost any land will grow radishes.

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Carter's Selected Long Scarlet . Sent out by Messrs. Carter & Co. as the best variety of Long Scarlet..... | 30 | 6 |
| French Breakfast . A beautiful variety of the Olive radish, scarlet at the body and white at the extremity..... | 20 | 6 |
| Wood's Fine Frame . Excellent for cultivation under glass; very early. A favorite with English market gardeners. In shape between Olive and Long..... | 20 | 6 |
| Covent Garden . Early Long Scarlet. This new sort is considered the best of all the Long Scarlet varieties..... | 15 | 6 |
| London Particular Long Scarlet . Held in high esteem in London market; fine, long scarlet..... | 15 | 6 |
| Early Scarlet Olive Shaped . Very early and handsome; quick growth, tender, excellent..... | 15 | 6 |
| Yellow Turnip Rooted . An early and excellent summer variety..... | 15 | 6 |
| Early Rose Olive . Differs from Early Scarlet Olive in color only..... | 15 | 6 |
| Red Turnip Rooted . A standard early, very popular in markets of New York..... | 15 | 6 |
| White Turnip Rooted . For summer and winter use..... | 15 | 6 |
| Black Spanish . Fine late variety; stored for winter use..... | 15 | 6 |
| Chinese Rose Winter . By far the best for winter use. Grows large and tender..... | 30 | 10 |
| Raphanus Caudatus, or Rat-tailed Radish . (New.) Pods edible. (See page 14.)..... | package only | 15 |
| California Mammoth White . (New.) A new winter sort, eight to twelve inches long, and two inches in diameter in the largest part. (See page 13.)..... | 25 | 10 |

RHUBARB.

Sow the seed in drills eighteen inches apart and cover one inch deep. Thin the plants to six inches apart. When the plants are one year old prepare the ground for the final bed by trenching two feet deep, mixing a liberal quantity of manure with the soil. Set plants four feet apart each way. Do not cut until the second year, and give a dressing of manure every fall. If it is desired at any time to increase the bed, the roots may be taken up in the spring and divided.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Mammoth . The largest of all..... | 40 | 15 |
|--|----|----|

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Sow in early spring on light, rich soil, in drills fourteen inches apart and thin the plants to three inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. When cooked the flavor somewhat resembles the oyster and is a good substitute for it.

| | | |
|-------|----|---|
| | 25 | 6 |
|-------|----|---|

SEA KALE. The young shoots when blanched are exceedingly delicate, being much superior to Broccoli.....package only.....10**SORREL.** Large Leaved French.....156

Sow in hot-bed early in the spring, and transplant to the open ground, on warm, mellow soil, when the soil has become warm, setting the plants in rows two feet apart and about sixteen inches apart in the row. As the seed is rather slow to germinate, it should be watered liberally in the hot-bed.

SPINACH.

For summer use sow early in spring, in drills eight inches to one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil, and manure liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For very early spring use sow in August and protect the plants through the winter by a thick covering of clean straw or some similar, light covering. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| New Zealand . Makes a very large plant and will endure drought; best quality..... | 25 | 10 |
| Prickly Seeded . The hardest variety; thick leaved—for fall sowing..... | 10 | 5 |
| Round Leaved . The popular summer variety..... | 10 | 5 |
| Extra Large Round Leaved . (New.) (See page 12.)..... | package only | 15 |

SQUASH.

All vines delight in warm and rich soil. Prepare the ground by thoroughly pulverizing. Manure at rate of six or eight cords to the acre, working it just under the surface with the cultivator or gang plough. Plant in hills nine to ten feet apart for running varieties, and five or six feet apart for bush sorts; work some rich, fine manure into each hill. Plant seed and leave two plants to the hill. Keep well covered with plaster or air-slaked lime in early stages of growth. Cultivate frequently until runners are well started. For full particulars in every department, see my work "Squashes and How to grow them."

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Marblehead Squash . (New.) For full description see page 1..... | 25 | 15 |
| Vegetable Marrow . The standard English squash; a fair summer variety with us..... | 25 | 6 |
| American Turban . Decidedly the best of all fall squashes. (See page 9)..... | 25 | 10 |
| Boston Marrow . A standard fall squash; of a rich orange color, and very productive..... | 20 | 6 |
| Summer Crookneck . Early, fine for summer use..... | 12 | 6 |
| White Early Bush . The earliest sort..... | 12 | 6 |
| Golden Bush . A fine early summer sort..... | 12 | 6 |
| Hubbard . Best of all winter squashes. (See page 9)..... | 20 | 10 |

☞ All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. ☞

| Price per ounce | Price per pk'ge. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
|-----------------------|------------------------|

SQUASH.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Yokohama. This squash has the flavor of the crookneck class, but is finer grained and much superior in quality. | 10 | |
| Canada Crookneck. The small, well-known, excellent kind. | 25 | 6 |
| Large Winter Crookneck. The old standard sort, the best of keepers. | 15 | 6 |
| Mammoth Yellow. Weighing from 100 to 300 pounds. (See page 14.) | 50 | 15 |
| Cocoanut. (See page 15.) A half-bush variety of small size, but remarkably heavy and very prolific; fine grained and of a very rich, chestnut-like flavor. This squash is worth raising as an ornament for the parlor. | 40 | 10 |

SWISS CHARD.

Plant and cultivate as Beets. The tops while young are boiled as greens and the centre leaf cooked and served like asparagus.

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Ornamental Varieties. These leaf vines are white or brilliant scarlet and yellow, and are planted in England scattered through flower plots with fine effect. | 10 | |
| Common Chard. | 15 | 6 |

TOMATO. With the single exception of Tomato De Laye all of the varieties of Tomatoes are of my own growing from carefully selected stock.

Sow the seeds in March or April in the hot-bed or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. If it is desired to make very healthy, stocky plants, they may be transplanted or repotted when about two or three inches high, to dwarf and give them more room. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant them to the open ground, on a rainy or cloudy day if possible, if not, the young plants should be liberally watered and shaded from the hot sun. The richer the soil the more handsome and plentiful the fruit will be, but if it is desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible select rather light, poor soil and a sunny location. Trimming off the laterals, training to a stake and propagating by slips, are believed by many to promote earliness. Set the plants four feet apart each way, upon mounds of earth, to allow the foliage to open and let the sun in amongst the fruit. A cheap trellis made by driving three stakes around the plants and encircling them with three or four barrel hoops makes a very nice support for training them on in the garden. Checking the growth of the vines by pinching off the ends will be found beneficial, after the fruit has begun to set.

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Canada Victor. (New.) Selected seed. For full description of this fine, new tomato see page 13. | 150 | 15 |
| Hathaway's Excelsior. The best of the spherical, round tomatoes, being quite early, uniformly round, very solid, of excellent quality and very productive. | 40 | 10 |
| Arlington. (New.) Of large size, quite smooth; late. (See page 12.) | 50 | 10 |
| Charter Oak. (New.) A very handsome, large round variety. | 45 | 10 |
| Wonder. Remarkably dwarf; vines very stalky; shy bearer; allied to De Laye. | package only | 10 |
| Essex Early Round. Very early, round and solid. A capital sort for early market; very popular in eastern Massachusetts. | 50 | 10 |
| Hubbard's Curled Leaf. This tomato so closely resembles Early York that I consider it but a strain of that variety. | 40 | 10 |
| Purple Husk. Resembles Alkekengi, but is several times as large and more acid in its flavor. | package only | 10 |
| Trophy. A magnificent new variety. (See page 15.) Particularly valuable in the home garden. | 60 | 15 |
| Alger. Mr. F. R. Elliott claims this to be the best among twenty varieties; middling early. | 40 | 5 |
| Gen. Grant. Remarkably smooth, symmetrical and solid. A popular market sort around Boston. | 40 | 10 |
| Mammoth Cluster. This is a remarkably large, round tomato, growing in clusters; closely resembles the Mexican. Is apt to be a little hollow if not very fully ripe. | 40 | 10 |
| Crimson Cluster. Grows in large clusters, yielding handsome fruit, oftentimes flecked with gold-like spots. | 40 | 5 |
| Orangefield. A new English variety. (See page 15.) | 45 | 10 |
| Early York. Very early, dwarf and productive. | 40 | 10 |
| Dwarf Scotch. Early; the most dwarf of all excepting De Laye and Wonder. | 40 | 10 |
| Keyes' Early Prolific. One of the earliest; bears its fruit in large clusters of medium sized tomatoes. | 40 | 5 |
| Yellow Fig. Pear shaped, and used to preserve as figs. | package only | 10 |
| Maupay's Superior. Large, smooth and symmetrical. | package only | 10 |
| Cherry. Flavor unsurpassed. Fruit small, but a wonderful cropper. | package only | 10 |
| Rising Sun. New, of large size, round in shape, very productive. | 45 | 10 |
| Fejee. Very similar to Lester's Perfected. | 40 | 5 |
| Mammoth Chihuahua. Grows to weigh as high as two pounds each. More curious than useful. | package only | 15 |
| Cook's Favorite. Roundish in shape and quite solid when fully ripe. | 40 | 5 |
| Boston Market. Unsurpassed as a large smooth variety for market purposes; the standard in Boston market. | 40 | 5 |
| New White Apple. Sweet, with a rich, fruit-like flavor. (See page 15.) | package only | 10 |
| Large Yellow. Large and of a sweetish and peculiar flavor. | 40 | 10 |
| Lester's Perfected. Large, very solid and has few seeds; a great favorite; one of the purple varieties. | 40 | 5 |
| Large Smooth Red. The standard kind; good for market purposes. | 40 | 5 |
| Tomato De Laye. The new French upright variety; large and of superior quality, but a shy bearer. | package only | 10 |
| Tilden. First class on low, rich soil; of large size, thick meated, smooth and of high flavor. | 40 | 5 |
| New Mexican. New, large, round; a good variety for the South. | 45 | 5 |
| Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. (Alkekengi.) Grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for preserves; will keep with husks all winter. | package only | 10 |
| Canning Tomato. A purple variety grown in the Middle States extensively for canning. | package only | 10 |
| Yellow Plum. Small, elegant. Nice for preserves. | package only | 10 |
| Currant. Very elegant; resembles long bunches of currants; very ornamental. (See page 15.) | package only | 15 |

TURNIP.

For early use sow the small sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in-drills fourteen inches apart—the Rutabagas thirty inches. As the seed is very fine it should be covered but slightly, excepting in very dry weather. Select light, and if possible, new soil, and manure with plaster and ashes, or phosphates. Should the young plants be troubled with insects, a sprinkling of the same will be found beneficial. Of the early varieties thin the plants to six inches apart and the Rutabagas to one foot. For fall and winter use the early kinds should be sown from the middle of July to the middle of August, and the Rutabagas from the middle of June to the first of July, using from one to one and a half pounds of seed to the acre. Turnips are very extensively used as winter feed for cattle and sheep. "Swede" and "Rutabaga" being synonymous terms, the names below, given as they are generally used, will be readily understood.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Early Red Top. Fine, sweet, mild, rapid grower; very early and popular. | 10 | 6 |
| Early White Top. Differs from Red Top only in color. | 10 | 6 |
| Yellow Finland. Very elegant; less eaten by worms than most sorts. | 15 | 6 |
| Orange Jelly. A round, yellow English turnip of finer quality than Golden Ball. | 10 | 6 |
| Improved Yellow Globe. Fine for family use or for field culture. An excellent American variety. | 12 | 6 |
| Jersey Navet. A new English variety of white turnip; an underground turnip; early, very sweet. (See page 15.) | 15 | 10 |
| Carter's Imperial Swede. Messrs. Carter & Co. rank this as the best of their swede turnips. | 10 | 6 |
| Long White Cowhorn. Matures quickly, carrot shaped, fine grained and sweet. | 10 | 6 |
| Green Top Aberdeen. Round, yellow-fleshed and firm; a good keeper. This variety in earliness and for stock purposes is half way between the early varieties and the Rutabaga. | 10 | 6 |
| Sweet German. Large, white, sweet, excellent—a first rate keeper. | 10 | 6 |
| Skirving's Purple Top Rutabaga. A standard field variety for stock and fine for family use. Yellow fleshed. | 10 | 6 |
| Devonshire Grey Stone. A fine English kind for fall use for stock. | 10 | 6 |
| Landon Purple Top Swede. Short neck and round in shape; grows to a larger size than Skirving's and has a shorter neck. Yellow fleshed. | 10 | 6 |
| Shamrock Swede. A popular English sort. Short neck and oblong in shape. Yellow fleshed. | 10 | 6 |
| Lain's Improved Swede. One of the earliest swedes; a handsome variety of excellent quality. Yellow fleshed. | 10 | 6 |
| Large White French. A white market rutabaga. | 10 | 6 |

SWEET OR POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

| | per oz. | P'k'ge | | per oz. | P'k'ge | | per oz. | P'k'ge |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|---------|--------|
| Sage—American seed..... | 40 | 10 | Hoarhound | 40 | 10 | Fenugreek | | 6 |
| Thyme, broad leaved English..... | 40 | 10 | Hyssop..... | 15 | 6 | Henbane..... | | 6 |
| Summer Savory..... | 25 | 6 | Rue | 50 | 10 | Lavender..... | 30 | 5 |
| Sweet Basil..... | 15 | 6 | Rosemary..... | 50 | 10 | Melis Balm..... | | 10 |
| Sweet Marjoram..... | 30 | 6 | Sweet Fennel..... | 10 | 6 | White Poppy | | 6 |
| Caraway | 10 | 6 | Saffron | 10 | 6 | Wormwood | | 10 |
| Coriander | 10 | 6 | Belladonna | 6 | | Fuller's Teasel..... | 15 | 6 |
| Dill | 10 | 6 | Cumin..... | 6 | | | | |

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Orchard Grass..... | Price by Mail. | White Clover..... | Price by Mail. |
| English Lawn Grass..... | per quart 30 cents. | Perennial Rye Grass..... | per pound 75 cents. |
| Alsike Clover..... | per quart 50 cents. | Hungarian Grass..... | per quart 35 cents. |
| Red Clover..... | per pound 50 cents. | Timothy Grass..... | Market rates. |
| | " " 35 cents. | Red Top Grass..... | " " |

PRICE LIST OF POTATOES, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, &c.

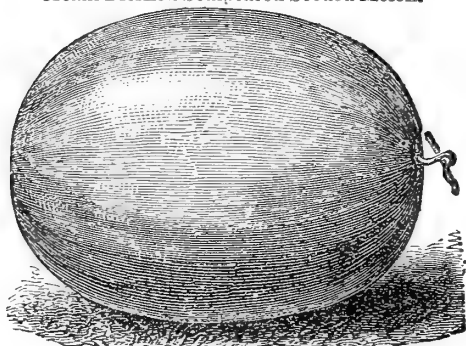
| | In lots of 25 bbls. | In lots of 10 bbls. | Per Barrel. | Per Bushel. | Per Peck. | 25 Eyes by mail. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| Extra Early Vermont..... | | 18 00 | 20 00 | 9 00 | 3 00 | 1 00 |
| Early Favorite..... | | | 20 00 | 9 00 | 3 00 | 1 00 |
| Brownell's Beauty..... | | | 30 00 | 15 00 | 5 00 | 1 50 |
| New York Late Rose..... | | 5 00 | 5 50 | 2 75 | 1 00 | 75 |
| Campbell's Late Rose..... | | | 5 00 | 2 75 | 1 00 | 75 |
| Bresee's No. 4, or King of the Earlies. (See page 44.)..... | | 5 50 | 6 00 | 2 75 | 1 00 | 75 |
| Bresee's No. 6, or Peerless. (See page 44.)..... | | 4 50 | 5 00 | 2 25 | 75 | 50 |
| Early Rose. (See page 43.)..... | | 4 25 | 4 50 | 2 12 | 75 | 50 |
| Excelsior. (See page 43.)..... | | 4 50 | 5 00 | 2 25 | 75 | 50 |
| Garnet Chili..... | | 4 00 | 4 50 | 2 00 | 60 | 50 |

Two year old roots Conover's Colossal Asparagus, per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$10.00; extra large roots, per 100 \$1.50, per 1000 \$12.00.

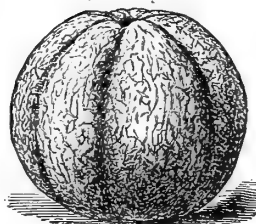
Wilson's Albany Strawberry vines, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$8.00.

Three New Melons which I have introduced.

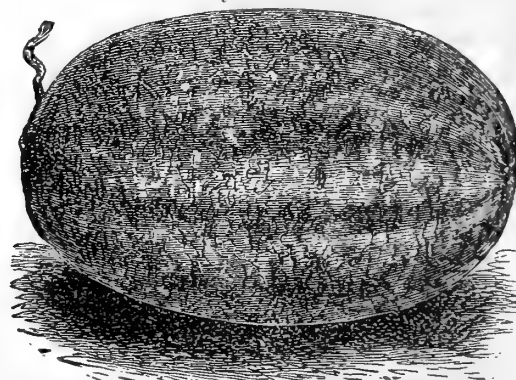
Cream Fleshed Sculptured Seeded Melon.



Sill's Hybrid.



Phinney's Watermelon.



Cream-Fleshed Sculptured Seeded. This new Melon came to me as a new Watermelon from Japan. The seed have a singular appearance as though engraved with oriental characters. I add a description by a gentleman who raised them on a large scale. Per package, 15 cents.

"In size it is about medium, color much like the Phinney's but darker and more regularly striped, flesh very tender and melting, sweet and delicious. I think this the best eating melon I ever tasted, and this seems to be the general opinion of all who have eaten of them. I took some to our Fair, where there were much larger and better looking ones than mine, but when the judges came around and tested their quality they unhesitatingly gave mine the first premium.

The melons are quite tender and thin shelled, and will not bear rough handling, but they proved to be first rate keepers notwithstanding; I kept lots of them nearly two months after picking. The vines seem to be more productive than any other variety I have tried. On the

whole I am much pleased with this variety, and if I raise a crop this year for market, I shall plant this variety."

Jan. 4, 1872.

LUTHER BAILEY.

Phinney's Watermelon is of a very elegant mottled grass green color, is exceedingly prolific, very early, sweet and of delicious flavor, while it excels in its capacity to bear transportations for long distances. I learn from correspondents in the South, that they are raising it largely as an early sort for the Northern markets. Per package 10 cts.; per ounce 25 cts.; per lb. \$2.00

Sill's New Melon. Of medium size, color outside greenish-white, flesh of a salmon-color. Early, very productive, quality first-class. In delicacy of flavor and intense sweetness unsurpassed. This has given exceeding satisfaction wherever grown, as my correspondence shows. No family should be without it. It is of the green flesh class, though the color is peculiar. Per package, 15 cents.

SEED BY THE POUND OR BY THE BUSHEL.

Rates by mail, postage paid by me; rates by express, express charges to be paid by purchaser.

| | 1/4 lb. | Mail. lb. | Exp. lb. | | 1/4 lb. | Mail. lb. | Exp. lb. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| ASPARAGUS. | | | | CUCUMBER. | | | |
| Conover's Colossal..... | 60 | 2 12 | 2 00 | Long Green..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| BEET. | | | | Boston Pickling..... | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 |
| Table Varieties. | | | | New Jersey Hybrid, (an extra long white spine)..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Early Bassano..... | 40 | 1 35 | 1 25 | White Japan, (an extra early white spine)..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Yellow Turnip..... | 40 | 1 50 | 1 42 | LETTUCE. | | | |
| Bastian's New Turnip Beet..... | 60 | 2 50 | 2 42 | White Tennis Ball..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 92 |
| Bastian's Half Long..... | 50 | 1 75 | 1 67 | Early Curled Silesia..... | 1 00 | 3 00 | 2 92 |
| Early Blood Turnip..... | 30 | 1 60 | 92 | Early Simpson..... | 1 25 | 4 60 | 3 90 |
| Dewing's Early Blood Turnip..... | 40 | 1 25 | 1 20 | Boston Curled (true)..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| Extra Flat..... | 40 | 1 35 | 1 25 | Neapolitan Cabbage..... | 1 00 | 3 00 | 2 92 |
| Egyptian..... | 1 00 | | | Drumhead..... | 1 00 | 3 00 | 2 92 |
| Simon's Early Blood Turnip..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | Perpignan..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| Long Smooth Dark Blood..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | MELON. | | | |
| BEET. | | | | Muskmelon. | | | |
| Mangold Wurtzels (for stock.) | | | | Jenny Lind..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Norbiton Giant Long Red..... | 25 | 80 | 72 | Nutmeg. (The early Boston variety)..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Improved American Sugar..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | White Japan..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Carter's Orange Globe..... | 25 | 1 00 | 92 | Green Citron..... | 40 | 1 25 | 1 17 |
| Carter's Long Red Mammoth..... | 25 | 1 00 | 92 | Long Yellow..... | 40 | 1 25 | 1 17 |
| Yellow Ovoid..... | 25 | 80 | 72 | Casaba..... | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 |
| White Sugar..... | 20 | 70 | 60 | Watermelon. | | | |
| Vilmorin's Improved French Sugar..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 40 | Gypsy..... | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 |
| Yellow Globe..... | 20 | 70 | 60 | Mountain Sweet..... | 35 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Red Globe..... | 20 | 70 | 60 | Mountain Sprout..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Red Ovoid..... | 25 | 80 | 72 | Phinney's..... | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 |
| BERBERRY. | 1 00 | 3 00 | 2 92 | Ice Cream..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| CABBAGE. | | | | Orange..... | 75 | 2 50 | 2 42 |
| Fottler's Early Drumhead..... | 2 75 | 8 00 | 7 90 | Japan Cream-Fleshed Sculptured-Seeded.. | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| Little Pixie..... | 75 | 2 50 | 2 42 | MUSTARD. | | | |
| Nonpareil—very early..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | White..... | 20 | 50 | 42 |
| Early York..... | 40 | 1 50 | 1 42 | OKRA. | | | |
| Early Jersey Wakefield (true)..... | 2 00 | 7 00 | 6 92 | Early Dwarf..... | 30 | 1 10 | 1 00 |
| Early Schweinfurt..... | 1 75 | 6 00 | 5 90 | Long Green..... | 30 | 1 10 | 1 00 |
| Early Winnigstadt..... | 1 00 | 3 25 | 3 15 | ONION. | | | |
| Bergen Drumhead..... | 1 25 | 3 50 | 3 42 | Early Globe Red (my own growing)..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| Stone Mason Drumhead (fine)..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 92 | Early Flat Red..... | 1 00 | 3 50 | 3 40 |
| Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead..... | 3 50 | 10 00 | 9 92 | Large Red Wethersfield (my own growing)..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 90 |
| Premium Flat Dutch..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 | Southport Red Globe (my own growing)... | 1 00 | 3 50 | 3 40 |
| Improved American Savoy..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 92 | Early Cracker (my own growing)..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| Red Drumhead..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 | Early Round Yellow Danvers, my own growing..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| Red Dutch..... | 1 00 | 3 00 | 2 92 | White Portugal..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| CARROT. | | | | Late Yellow or Strasburg..... | 1 00 | 3 50 | 3 40 |
| Early Short Horn..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | New Queen..... | 3 00 | | |
| Carter's Early Horn..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | Marzajole..... | 2 00 | | |
| Improved Long Orange..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | Ten pound lots of either of the above varieties 25 cents less per pound; twenty-five pounds 50 cents less per lb. | | | |
| Long Orange..... | 30 | 1 25 | 1 17 | PARSLEY. | | | |
| Large White Belgian..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Double Curled..... | 35 | 1 25 | 1 16 |
| Yellow Belgian..... | 40 | 1 25 | 1 15 | PARSNIP. | | | |
| Red Altringham..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Large Dutch..... | 25 | 80 | 70 |
| CAULIFLOWER. | | | | Abbott's Improved Hollow Crowned..... | 40 | 1 50 | 1 42 |
| Lenormand's..... | 5 00 | 18 00 | 18 00 | Large Hollow Crowned, or Gurnsey..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Early Paris..... | 4 00 | 12 00 | 12 00 | Student..... | 40 | 1 00 | 92 |
| CELERY. | | | | PUMPKIN. | | | |
| Boston Market..... | 1 25 | 5 00 | 4 92 | Large Field..... | 15 | 40 | 32 |
| White Solid..... | 75 | 2 00 | 1 92 | Cheese..... | 20 | 75 | 67 |
| CHICKORY. | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | RADISH. | | | |
| CRESS. | | | | London Particular Long Scarlet..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Curled..... | 25 | 75 | 67 | Early Scarlet Olive..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| CUCUMBER. | | | | French Breakfast..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Extra Early Russian..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | Early Rose Olive..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Early Cluster..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | | | | |
| Early Frame..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | | | | |
| Early White Spine..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 | | | | |

| RADISH. | | | | TOMATO. | | | |
|---|-------------------|------|------|--|-------------------|-------|------|
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | lb. | Exp. | | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | lb. | Exp. |
| Covent Garden (Early Long Scarlet)..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Canada Victor. [Selected seed.]..... | 6 00 | 20 00 | |
| Red Turnip..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Trophy..... | 2 00 | 6 00 | 5 92 |
| White Turnip..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Essex Early..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 92 |
| Wood's Fine Frame..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Gen. Grant..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| Chinese Rose Winter..... | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 | Keyes' Early Prolific..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| Black Spanish..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Boston Market..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| California White..... | 1 00 | 4 00 | 3 92 | Large Red..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| SAGE. American..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 | Tilden..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 92 |
| SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 | TURNIP. | | | |
| SPINACH. | | | | Devonshire Greystone..... | 40 | 1 25 | 1 17 |
| Round Leaved..... | 20 | 60 | 52 | Early Red Top..... | 25 | 80 | 70 |
| Prickly Seeded..... | 20 | 60 | 52 | Early White Top, or Early White Dutch... | 25 | 80 | 70 |
| New Zealand..... | 50 | 2 00 | 1 92 | Golden Ball..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| SQUASH. | | | | Improved Yellow Globe..... | 40 | 1 25 | 1 17 |
| Marblehead..... | 1 00 | 3 50 | 3 40 | Yellow Top Aberdeen..... | 25 | 80 | 70 |
| Hubbard..... | 60 | 2 00 | 1 92 | Long White Cowhorn..... | 25 | 80 | 70 |
| American Turban..... | 75 | 2 50 | 2 42 | Skirving's Swede, or Rutabaga..... | 20 | 75 | 67 |
| Boston Marrow..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 40 | Carter's Imperial Swede..... | 20 | 75 | 67 |
| Summer Crookneck..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Orange Jelly..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Large Winter Crookneck..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Large White French..... | 25 | 80 | 70 |
| Early White Bush, or Scallop..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | Sweet German..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| Early Yellow Bush..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 | London Purple Top Swede..... | 20 | 75 | 67 |
| | | | | Shamrock Swede (fine)..... | 30 | 1 00 | 92 |
| | | | | Laing's Swede..... | 20 | 80 | 70 |
| | | | | Jersey Navet..... | 50 | 1 50 | 1 42 |


Seeds by the peck or bushel, per express; charges to be paid by purchaser.

| BEANS. | | | | CORN. | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|--|
| | Bush or Dwarf. | Peck. | Bushel. | | Peck. | Bushel. | |
| Early Fegee..... | | 1 50 | 5 00 | Hundred Days Dent..... | 1 25 | 4 50 | |
| Early Long Yellow Six Weeks..... | | 1 75 | 6 00 | ONIONS. | | | |
| Dwarf German Wax..... | | 3 00 | | Potato Onions..... | 1 75 | 6 00 | |
| Early White Marrow..... | | 1 25 | 4 50 | Onion Sets..... | | Market price. | |
| Early White Pea..... | | 1 25 | 4 50 | PEAS | | | |
| Early White Navy or Medium..... | | 1 25 | 4 50 | Kentish Invicta..... | 3 75 | 12 00 | |
| Early Mohawk..... | | 2 00 | 7 00 | Early Dexter..... | 2 50 | 8 00 | |
| Dwarf Wax..... | | 3 00 | 10 00 | Early Kent..... | 2 25 | 7 00 | |
| Early Valentine..... | | 2 00 | 7 00 | Brown's Dwarf Marrowfat..... | 2 50 | | |
| Early China..... | | 1 80 | 6 50 | Early Winship..... | 3 00 | 10 00 | |
| BEANS. | Pole or Running. | | | Carter's First Crop..... | 2 50 | 9 00 | |
| Horticultural..... | | 3 00 | 9 00 | Early Caractacus..... | 2 50 | 9 00 | |
| Concord..... | | 3 00 | 9 00 | McLean's Little Gem Dwarf..... | 5 00 | 16 00 | |
| BROOM CORN. | | | | Early Tom Thumb (Dwarf)..... | 2 75 | 10 00 | |
| Dwarf Broom..... | | 1 50 | 5 00 | Extra Early Dan O'Rourke..... | 2 25 | 7 00 | |
| Evergreen..... | | 1 25 | 4 50 | McLean's Advancer..... | 2 50 | 9 00 | |
| ALSIKE CLOVER | | 4 00 | 15 00 | Drew's Dwarf..... | 2 25 | 8 00 | |
| CORN. | | | | McLean's Premier..... | 2 50 | 9 00 | |
| Moore's Early Concord..... | | 2 00 | 7 00 | Champion of England..... | 1 75 | 7 00 | |
| Early Minnesota..... | | 2 00 | 7 00 | Forty Fold..... | 2 75 | 11 00 | |
| Crosby's Early Sweet..... | | 1 75 | 6 00 | Missouri Marrowfat..... | 1 75 | 5 00 | |
| Stowell's Evergreen Sweet..... | | 1 50 | 5 00 | Black Eyed Marrowfat..... | 1 50 | 4 50 | |
| Early Yellow Field..... | | 1 00 | 3 00 | Large White Marrowfat..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | |
| Sweet Corn for Fodder..... | | 1 00 | 3 00 | Canada Field..... | 75 | 2 50 | |

WHY THE BEST OF SEED SOMETIMES FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Good seed will fail to germinate if they are planted too shallow or too deep, or in soil that is too wet, too dry, or too cold. Many plants will usually present but a dwarf and sickly appearance from which they may never fully rally, should they appear above ground before the season is sufficiently advanced to give them the warmth they require. Of those that are liable to rot in the ground if planted before the soil has become warm, are Beans of all sorts, excepting the English varieties, Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Melons, Peppers, Pumpkins and Squashes. As a rule, all large seed require deeper planting than small seed. As a general rule, the wetter the soil the shallower all varieties should be planted, the principle being to put all seed just far enough below the surface to get moisture enough to swell them, while they should be kept as near the surface as is consistent with this

end, that they may receive as much heat from the sun as possible to cause them to germinate. Another source of ill success with good seed comes from not properly preparing the bed. If the seed bed is not raked level when planted with a seed sower, some of the seed, even with the utmost care, will be likely to be too deep, and other lots not deep enough. If the soil has not been made very fine with repeated rakings, the earth will lie in coarse, hard lumps over the small seed, rendering it impossible for them to force their way up. It is sometimes difficult to get small seed to vegetate when planted late, owing to the excessive dryness of the surface of the earth. Again, some varieties, when very young, carrots for example, are very apt to be burnt up by the heat should it be excessive, even after they have germinated well and made a good show above the surface.

SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

 My stock of Onion Seed is raised with peculiar care, none but the very best and earliest onions being selected for seed stock, and from these I select carefully, by hand, my seed onions. *Not an ounce of seed is sent out from my establishment that is not perfectly reliable.* Exercising such care, I claim for it a quality superior to most of that in the market, which is raised either from very small, refuse onions, from large and coarse onions, or, again, from such onions as the seed grower chances to have on hand—either of which qualities tends to produce poor onions. All the onion seed of my own growing is raised in locations perfectly isolated, and the yellow sorts will be found to be almost entirely free of any mixture with red. Below I add a few extracts from letters received from some of my customers.

Early Round Danvers Yellow Onion. The Danvers Onion excels in earliness, and yields more than the Flat Red or Yellow sorts. Over 1000 bushels have been raised on an acre. It commands a readier sale than the Red sorts, and brings a higher price in the market.

Early Flat Red. One of the very earliest, hardy and reliable. A capital sort for the extreme north where other sorts are too late to bottom and ripen well.



Early Round Red, or Danvers Red. This ripens two or three weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield. Scullions are almost unknown with this onion when grown from most carefully selected seed stock, it being as reliable for bottoming well as Winnigstadt Cabbage is to make a head.

Southport Late Red Globe. This variety of late red is very popular in the markets of New York, where it sells at a higher price per barrel than the common Red Wethersfield. Being much rounder it measures better, and for this reason also is more profitable for market gardeners to grow. It is quite late, and I therefore do not recommend it for farmers who live north of southern Connecticut.

The Early Cracker Onion is the earliest of all my Yellow sorts and an excellent kind to raise where the seasons are short.


PEDIGREE ONION SEED.

An observing intelligent farmer claimed that earliness, reliability for bottoming, smallness of neck can be as thoroughly inbred in an onion, as capacity to transmit her good qualities can be inbred in a cow or in any class of animals. What is possible to attain to in this matter my customers find in my onion seed, as shown in the extracts from letters given below. Those who have never raised onions from seed raised from stock so carefully selected will be equally surprised and pleased at the result.

 An axiom that every onion grower soon learns, "*Cheap onion seed is always dear.*" 

ONION SEED BY THE POUND.

| | Mail. | Mail | Exp. |
|--|-------------------|--------|------|
| | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | lb. | lb. |
| White Portugal..... | \$1 50 | \$5 00 | 4 90 |
| Large Red Wethersfield (own growing)..... | 1 25 | 4 00 | 3 90 |
| Southport Late Red Globe..... | 1 00 | 3 50 | 3 40 |
| Early Round Yellow Danvers, my own growing, from hand picked onions..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| Early Round Yellow Danvers, in 10 lb. lots..... | | 4 75 | 4 65 |
| “ “ “ “ in 25 lb. lots..... | | 4 50 | 4 40 |
| Extra Early Yellow Flat, or Cracker..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| Early Red Globe, (own growing)..... | 1 50 | 5 00 | 4 90 |
| Early Globe Red in 10 lb. lots..... | | 4 75 | 4 65 |
| “ “ “ in 25 lb. lots..... | | 4 50 | 4 40 |
| Early Flat Red..... | 1 00 | 3 50 | 3 40 |

 Onions can be raised in the South the same year from the black seed. I would particularly desire to call the attention of my patrons in the *South* to the fact that seed grown as far north as my farms are located will as a rule produce in the Southern States full sized onions the first season, without resorting to the expensive and slow method of sowing seed for setts, which must be planted another season to get the fully developed onion, as is the ordinary practice at the South. Please observe that several of the recommendations given below are from Southern States; and the onions were matured full sized the first year from my black seed. My customers in Texas have written me that they have grown onions the first year from black seed of my raising, in one instance, three inches in diameter, and in another weighing a pound each.

"From your Danvers Onion seed planted in February of last year, I grew specimens weighing over one pound each." J. W. FLEMING.
San Saba, Texas, June 29, 1873.

"I raised fine Yellow Danvers Onions from the seed you sent. All your seed gives me great satisfaction; and if your seed is properly treated, it will never fail. It is such a comfort to have seed we can rely on." Mrs. RUTH A. RYON.
Stonewall P. O., Ky., April 9, 1873.

"It is due you to say that I have purchased my seeds of you for several years and that they have been what you recommend every time. I can buy onion seed at one dollar and a half per pound but prefer yours at four dollars." ED. HAWLEY.
Ganges, Mich., March 3, 1873.

"The seeds we had from you last year did well and the onion which was of the Danvers Yellow variety did extra. We had onions to take up for the market in August, and four of the largest weighed two pounds. We find that your seed is far better than we can raise ourselves." Mrs. SARAH H. CORSON.
Raymond, New Hampshire.

"The seeds you sent to me last spring gave satisfaction. My onions were admired; they grew so even and large; every seed came up and made a large onion." J. M. COFFIN.
Leon, Iowa, March 12, 1873.

"Your yellow Danvers Onions are per excellence above all others I have ever grown." HORACE LITTLEFIELD.
North Prospect, Me., March 6, 1873.

"Your Danvers Onions grew better than those from the seed I raised on my own farm. It was the largest crop of onions I ever saw grow. I measured off three square rods of them in which there was not much difference; one of the pieces had eight bushels, wanting ten pounds, which is ahead of anything I ever saw in line of onions." L. F. JOSLIN.
Frankfort, New York, March 6, 1873.

"The Early Round Yellow Danvers and Early Round Red have seemed to vie with each other in their good behavior. They have yielded me eight hundred bushels to the acre of first class onions." JOSEPH B. WHEELER.
North Adams, Mass., April 15, 1873.

"The Early Globe Red Onion is a splendid onion. I measured some of them. They measured 14 inches round. I got the first premium at the fair at Cicero." GEORGE PATTENDEN.
Plank Road, New York, Oct. 5, 1873.

"Let me say that the Danvers Onion seed purchased of you last year gave best satisfaction. I believe that every seed grew. Nor did I find but one red onion in the whole lot, which is much to say for its purity." S. S. PARKER.
Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio.

"One of my neighbors said he would rather have your Onion seed, at ten dollars per pound, than to have seed sent out by many other parties for nothing; for with your seed he had perfect satisfaction, while with others he had met with disappointment; your seed had never failed him, and that is saying a good deal."

Coopersville, Mich., May 2, 1872.

JOHN L. EDGAR.

"I have had seeds from you for myself and neighbors for five years, and they have given good satisfaction. The Danvers Yellow Onion can't be beat. I think you make improvement on them every year by hand picking."

Albion, Iowa, March 20, 1872.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

"In the spring of 1871 I received some Onion seed of you and some for my neighbors. I planted twenty square rods. I began to sell them green, and did not keep account of the measure, but kept account of what they sold for. After keeping five bushels besides what was used green in the family, I sold one hundred ten dollars and nineteen cents' worth. Most of the onions were four inches in diameter. It was said, by all that saw them, it was the best onion crop that was ever raised in the town."

I. M. CLOUGH.

Stamford, Vt.

"Last year I bought of you one pound of onion seed (Yellow Danvers) and sowed it with one of Holbrook's drills, in hole No. 6. It went over about twenty-five rods of ground. They were so thick I was obliged to pull up a great many, but I harvested about one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty bushels of nice onions. I was much pleased with the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage and Trophy Tomato."

Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

H. M. MANCHESTER.

"Your three and a half pounds of Onion seed I got last year did exceedingly well. I got first prize at County Fair. My whole crop brought me over seven hundred dollars."

E. H. WURTS.

East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 16, 1872.

"From two ounces of Yellow Danvers Onion seed, I purchased of you last spring, I raised thirty-six bushels on six square rods of ground, or at the rate of nine hundred and sixty bushels to the acre."

Ryegate, Vt., Nov. 14, 1872.

DAVID LANG.

"The Early Globe and Danvers Onions were splendid. Most of them grew to four and four and a half inches in diameter, and weighed fourteen to seventeen ounces each."

C. TRAVELLER.

Richmond, Utah, 1871.

"The onion seed I got of you last year was XXX, O. K. It could not be beat. I grew sixty-five bushels on eleven and a half square rods of ground, and nicer onions I never saw."

E. E. LORD.

Newark, N. Y., March 31, 1870.

"Mine is the first crop of field onions raised in this section of the country, and are an entire success, owing to the purity of your seed."

Osborn, Mo., Dec., 20, 1869.

A. C. TEMPLE.

Implements for Onion Culture.

I quote the prices of some of the various machines used in onion culture, mentioned in the treatise on Onion Raising, as follows:

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL..... \$12 00

SEED SOWER for planting in hills two rows at a time. This is used when carrots are raised with onions. It has supplanted other machines on Long Island and in Southern New England. Enclosed in a safe box for transportation. } 10 00

SCUFFLE HOE..... 1 00

DOUBLE WHEEL HOE..... 1 50

HAND CULTIVATOR..... 6 00

The prices of these implements are those at which they are retailed at the seed stores in the large cities, at which rates I will superintend without charge the purchasing and forwarding of any of these machines to the address of any person ordering them.

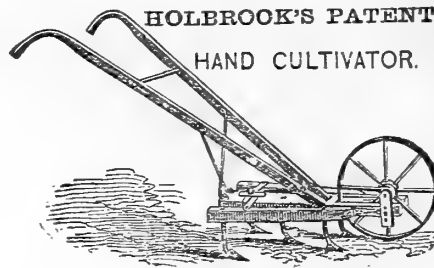
Hand Cultivator.

THE HAND CULTIVATOR is an improved implement for garden and field use, to destroy and prevent the growth of weeds between the rows of Beets, Carrots, Onions, Turnips, or other row crops, and for flat cultivation generally. It is light, durable, simple, and easy to operate. It cuts 6 to 14 inches wide. The front teeth being fastened with thumb-screws, can be readily removed, and the Cultivator shut up for narrow work, while the rear teeth are arranged with side-guards, al-

lowing it to run much closer to the plants with safety, going as near as half an inch—any experienced Gardener will appreciate this. It saves a great amount of labor, and nearly all the

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

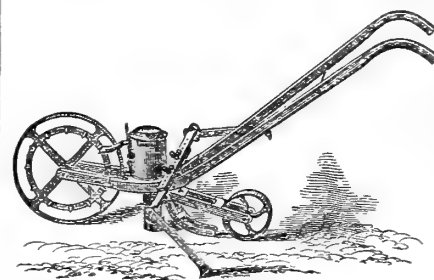
HAND CULTIVATOR.



hand weeding, thoroughly pulverizes and mellows the soil, and does the work of 6 to 10 men with hoes. Weight, 16 pounds, and measures about 4 cubic feet when packed.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill.

The new drill was invented by MR. E. G. MATTHEWS, the inventor and manufacturer of the HOLBROOK "REGULATOR"



SEED DRILL. Time and experience have enabled him to improve upon that and produce in this new machine, one, which though closely resembling that, is greatly superior to it, or any other drill I am acquainted with and which will give better satisfaction than any yet tried. It is tasty in

appearance; simple in principle; may be operated with ease and rapidity; is thoroughly constructed throughout, and there are no parts subject to unusual wear.

The Agitator is an ingenious and effective device, without springs, cams, gears or belts to get out of order; and herein surpasses the Holbrook machine.

A simple contrivance gauges the deposit of the seed with mechanical accuracy to the depth required. Its Adjustable Markers answer the double purpose of markers and legs.

Full direction for use on the cover of each machine.

Price, boxed and delivered to any depot or Express office in Boston, \$12 00.

Noyes' Hand Weeder.

This is an excellent little implement for hand weeding in bed sauce, such as onions, carrots and the like; it is especially



valuable when the ground is hard or baked. They are much preferable to the bent hoop or knives, which are often used. To test their value on my own grounds I sent for a couple and put them in the hands of two of my boys to try;—then liked them so well I sent for a dozen, and we have had them in use

to our great satisfaction. The price of them sent by express is 40 cents each ; per mail, 50 cents.

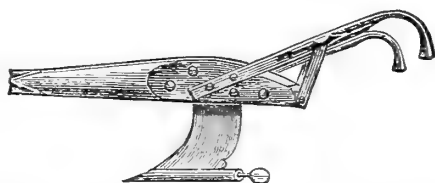
"To Mr. ALBERT NOYES:

Dear Sir:—I am much pleased with your patent hand weeder. It is a good invention, very highly convenient and effective—a capital instrument for all light weeding and admirably adapted for ladies and children and for use in gardens generally." MARSHALL P. WILDER.

"Mr. NOYES:

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in saying that I think the hand-weeder a valuable addition to our garden implements. *Decidedly the best thing I ever used in the way of a weeder.* My old foreman who has been for the past dozen years at the head of my vegetable department, and who has strong prejudices against all patents, pronounces that it will save at least fifty per cent. of our labor in weeding. I think it will even do better than that; particularly in crops, such as beets, turnips, onions, parsnips, or carrots, such as require to be thinned out."

PETER HENDERSON.



Chamberlain's Draining Plow.

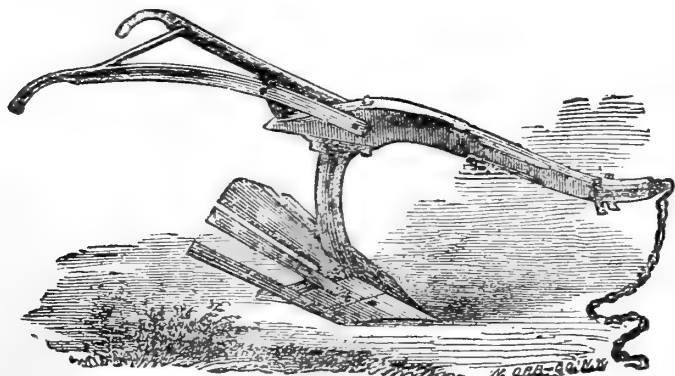
The above cut is of a new draining plow. It makes blind ditches and will take the place of tile draining at a cost of about one dollar an acre on all clay land and all soil that is free of large stones. With two yoke of oxen five hundred rods of drain have been made in five hours, ditching from two to four acres a day. The standard is three-eighths of an inch thick, and this is set into a cylinder two inches in diameter, which is sharpened to a point. This makes a hole beneath the surface, and if anything drops into it as the plow passes along, a ball that is a little larger, follows after and re-opens, smooths and plasters it. This implement will do the work as fast as the team walks, to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, which, as the ditches can be made within a few feet of each other, will be deep enough in most cases. In clay soil these drains will last from two to five years.

I will send this valuable implement from Olean, New York, made with a steel point, to any of my customers at the manufacturer's price of \$25. Such a cheap, efficient implement ought to make a revolution in the management of low lands.

"I have used Mr. George Chamberlain's Blind Ditching Plow, and it works well. The ditches will stay open from one to three years; it costs only about one dollar per acre to put the ditches from three to four feet apart."

R. A. BROOKS.

Olean, New York, Feb. 15, 1873.



Allen's Potato Digger,

I have used this implement on my own farms and find that with two horses it will do the work of twelve men. It digs as clean as can be done by hand, while it has also the great advantage that it does not cut or bruise the potatoes. It will work well in any soil, except one that clods heavily. Like every other new implement, some men will have perfect command of it the first time using it, while others seem unable to "get the hang" of it. I have used it on meadow, on gravelly and on rather heavy upland, and find it works equally well in each.

It does better work than machines that are more complicated and more costly. Dig alternate rows and after these are picked up, dig the remaining rows. On my grounds I found that I cleared the cost of the implement every two days. I will send these from New York city to any address, on receipt of \$15 for the cast-iron plough, and \$25 for a steel one, which is the regular retail price.

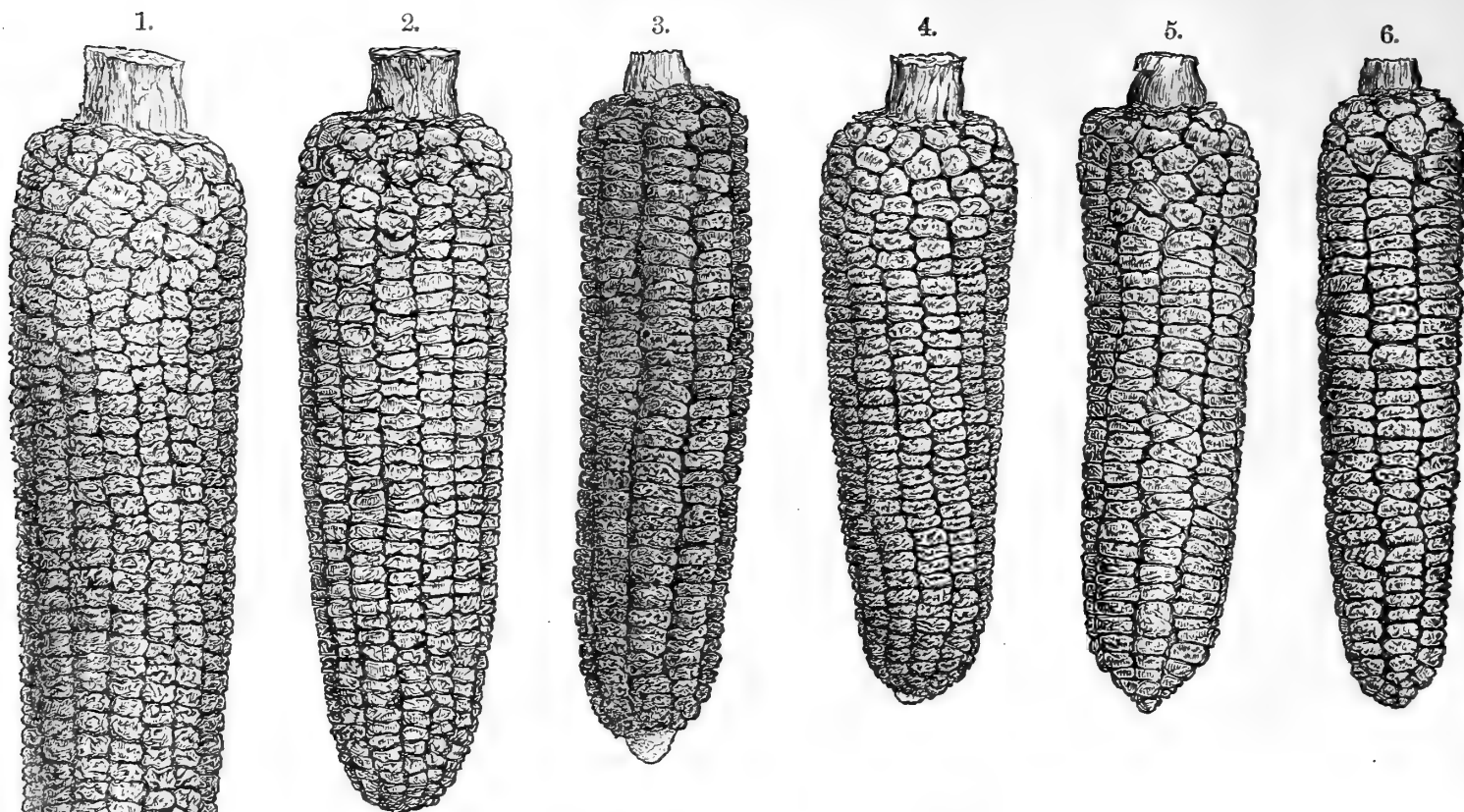
Cold Frame and Hot Bed.

In the vicinity of large cities a great proportion of the early produce is either started or raised under glass. For a novice there is no more impressive and pleasing sight than to see extensive hot-beds in February, stretching away for hundreds of feet, in which tens of thousands of the green heads of early lettuce are growing in full vigor under low glass, within a foot or less of the outer air, while the snow and bleakness of winter are all around. It suggests a magical power, and you feel that you are as near to realizing a chapter in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, as ever will be possible in this matter of fact world of ours. To carry on hot-beds on a large scale successfully is almost an art in itself.

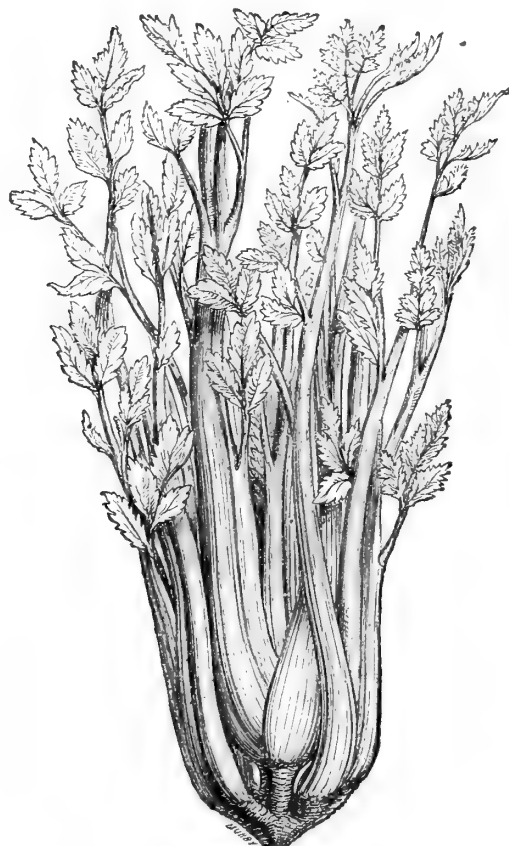
Early tomato plants in a small way may be raised in flower pots or boxes in a warm kitchen window; so also may egg plants and peppers. When raising them in the house, the pot or box containing the seed should be placed quite near the stove for a few days, and the soil be kept well moistened until the plants begin to break ground, when they may be removed to a warm window. It is best, if practicable, to have but one plant in each pot, that they may grow short and stocky. If the seed are not planted earlier than the middle of April for out of door cultivation a cold frame will answer. Cold frames are extensively used by market gardeners to carry lettuce and cabbage plants through the winter. Select the locality in the fall, choosing a warm location on a southern slope, protected by a fence or building on the north and north-west. Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height and the other towards the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common window sash for a small bed, or the length of a usual gardener's sash. If common window sash is used, cut channels in the cross bars to let the water run off. Dig the ground thoroughly, (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out,) and rake out all stones or clods; then slide in the sash and let it remain closed three or four days; that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on. Next rake thoroughly in guano or phosphate or finely pulverized hen manure, and plant in rows two to six inches apart, depending on whether the plants are to be allowed to remain or are to be transplanted; if the latter then two inches will be sufficient distance. Thin out the tomato plants when quite small, but allow peppers to remain rather thick at first by reason of danger from depredations of the cut worm. As the season advances, raise the sashes an inch or two in the middle of the day and water freely at evening with water that is nearly of the temperature of the earth in the frame. As the heat of the season increases whitewash the glass, and keep them more and more open until, at about the close of May, just before the more tender varieties are set in open ground, allow the glass to remain entirely off both day and night, unless there should be a cold rain. This will harden them so that they will not be apt to be injured by the cabbage beetle, as well as chilled and put back by the change. If the tomato plants have been well hardened, the stalks will be of a red color. Should the plants be getting too large before the season for transplanting, they should be checked by drawing a sharp knife within a couple of inches of the stalk. If it is desirable to dwarf the tomatoes and thus force them into a compact growth, transplant into another cold frame, allowing each plant double the distance it before occupied.

The structure and management of a Hot-Bed is much the same as that of a Cold Frame, with the exception that being started earlier the requisite temperature has to be kept up by artificial means, fermenting manure being relied upon for the purpose, and the loss of this heat has to be checked more carefully by straw matting, and in the far North by shutters also. The front and back are also made higher than in a cold frame.

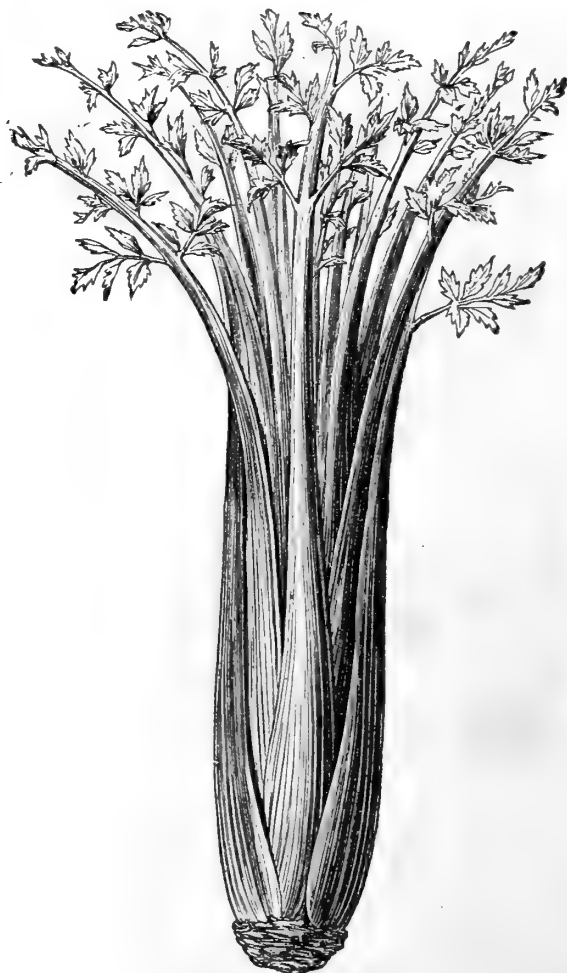
Horse manure with plenty of water and about quarter its bulk in leaves, if attainable, all having been well mixed together, is thrown into a pile, and left for a few days until steam escapes, when the mass is again thrown over and left for two or three days more, after which it is thrown in the pit (or it may be placed directly on the surface) from eighteen inches to two feet in depth, when it is beaten down with a fork and trodden well together. The sashes are now put on and kept there until heat is developed. The first intense heat must be allowed to pass off, which will be in about three days after the high temperature is reached. Now throw on six inches of fine soil, in which mix a very liberal supply of well rotted manure free from all straw, or rake in thoroughly superphosphate or guano, at the rate of 2000 pounds to the acre and plant the seed as in cold frame. Keep day temperature 70 to 80 degrees and don't allow it to fall below 55 degrees at night. If the temperature exceed 75 degrees the plants are liable to grow spindling and weak. Do not move the sashes to give air immediately after removing the mats in the morning, least the young plants damp off.



The specimens of corn are not fancy sketches, but were all engraved from photographs which I had taken from specimens grown on my farms. No. 1, Marblehead Mammoth Sweet Corn ; 2, Moore's Early Concord Corn ; 3, Mexican Sweet Corn ; 4, Crosby's Early Sweet Corn ; 5, Early Narragansett Sweet Corn ; 6, Pratt's Early Sweet Corn ; 7, Extra Early Dwarf Sugar Corn. See pages 13 and 14.



Boston Market Celery.



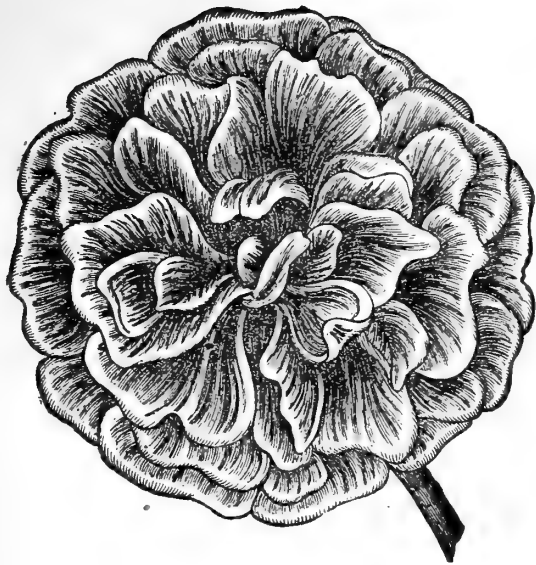
White Solid Celery.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

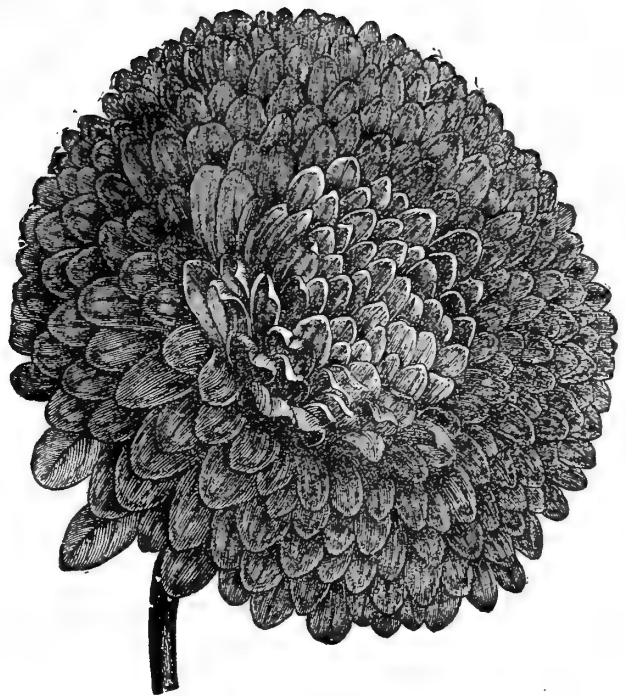
I have aimed to include in my collection of Flower Seed standard varieties, with the addition of such kinds as have proved a real acquisition in floriculture. Many varieties that are usually advertised separately, I have thought best to include in a single package under the name of "mixed varieties." My three warrants I also throw around my flower seed, for it is my design that they shall be equally reliable with my vegetable seed. Let me remind my friends that flower seed, being for the most part very small in size, require extra precaution in the preparation of the soil, depth of planting, and protection from extremes of cold and wet. Do not, as a rule, plant in the open ground before the weather has become settled; better wait until the middle of May. Before planting, the soil should be made very fine and be well enriched. Then, seed the size of sweet peas may be planted three-quarters of an inch to an inch deep, and the very smallest seed should be planted barely under the surface, having fine earth sifted over them and slightly packed with the hand or a strip of board pressed upon it. It will keep the moisture in and facilitate vegetation if a newspaper is spread over the surface, after planting, and kept down with stones for two or three days. Thin out the plants when very small with a bold hand, and after they have attained to the height of a couple of inches, thin again boldly. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth; a very common mistake is to crowd too much. Special rates when large amounts are ordered by Clubs. Terms to Dealers on application.

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|--|------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Abronia Umbellata (See Plate.)..... Handsome, trailing annuals, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling the Verbena. Fine for baskets or for the garden. Sow seed under glass and set the plants eighteen inches apart. Bloom from August until October. | 10 | 12 | Ammobium Alatum A very desirable <i>white</i> Everlasting Flower. Showy for the border and makes very pretty dried flowers. Hardy annual, two feet. | 5 |
| 2 | Aconitum. (Monkshood)..... A hardy perennial, grows well in any good soil, even when in the shade. | 5 | | Amaranthus. Ornamental foliaged plants, producing a striking effect as centres of flower beds or mixed in with flowers. They are most brilliant on poor soil. Half-hardy annual. | |
| | Acroclinium. One of the most beautiful of the everlasting flowers. Very desirable for the flower garden and beautiful for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut as soon as they begin to expand. | | 13 | Amaranthus Bicolor Ruber. (New.) Very fine; the lower half of a leaf a <i>fiery red scarlet</i> , the upper half <i>maroon</i> . It is sometimes <i>tipped with yellow</i> ; said to be unsurpassed by any ornamental leaved plant..... | 10 |
| 3 | Acroclinium Roseum. Bright Rose..... | 10 | 14 | Tricolor, (Joseph's Coat.) Leaves <i>scarlet, yellow and green</i> , beautiful, two feet..... | 5 |
| 4 | —, Alba. Pure White..... | 10 | 15 | —, Melancholicus. <i>Blood-red</i> foliage of brilliant beauty when lighted by the sun. Fine for ribboning or grouping. From Japan, one and a half feet..... | 5 |
| 5 | Adonis Flower A hardy annual with very pretty foliage, producing bright <i>red</i> flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Grows about one foot high and blooms for a long time. | 5 | 16 | —, Salicifolius. (See plate.) This remarkably beautiful annual was introduced from the Philippine Islands, and is classed as one of the best introductions and by far the finest <i>Amaranthus</i> ever offered to the public. The leaves, which are beautifully undulated, vary in the earlier stages of growth from a green to a bronzy green shade, and are from five to seven inches in length by about a quarter of an inch in width; as the plant gets stronger the leaves at the ends of all the principal branches assume a bright orange-red color and become more elongated, generally being from ten to fifteen inches in length, forming magnificent, bright colored plumes and giving the plant a most elegant and picturesque appearance. From its extremely graceful habit and rich colors this plant produces a striking effect when planted in large beds or masses; it also forms a very handsome object as a single specimen for the centre of a vase or small bed, and is invaluable as a pot plant for Autumn Greenhouse decoration. It has been exhibited in <i>Hamburgh, London and Edinburgh</i> and invariably received first class premiums. <i>It cannot be too highly recommended.</i> | 25 |
| 6 | Agrostemma, Mixed Very pretty, free-blooming, hardy annuals, growing about one foot high, making a showy bed and fine for cutting. Can be easily transplanted, and should be set five or six inches apart. | 5 | | | |
| 7 | Ageratum, Mixed Hardy annuals for beds or borders and nice for cutting. Grow about one foot high, and continue in bloom all summer. Set six inches apart. | 5 | | | |
| | Alonsoa. A very ornamental bedding plant; flowers freely from June till the frost—a half hardy annual. | | | | |
| 8 | Alonsoa Grandiflora, (large flowered,) deep <i>scarlet</i> , two feet high..... | 10 | | | |
| 9 | —, Warszewiezi, bright <i>crimson</i> , from Chili, one and a half feet high..... | 10 | 17 | Anterrrhinum. (Snap-Dragon)..... A very showy and hardy perennial, about two feet high, and flowering well the first season. Sow the seeds early, in pots or under glass, and transplant six inches apart. | 5 |
| | Alyssum. Very fragrant, free-flowering, pretty plants for beds, edging or rock-work. Much used for bouquets on account of their delicate, honey-like fragrance. | | 18 | Aristolochia, Mixed Highly ornamental and attractive climbers, with curiously shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. The flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe. | 15 |
| 10 | Alyssum, Sweet. <i>White</i> , very sweet, hardy annual; blooms freely all summer..... | 5 | | | |
| 11 | —, Saxatile. <i>Yellow</i> , extremely showy..... | 5 | | | |

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|--|------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|
| | Aster. | | | | |
| | Very beautiful and popular half-hardy annuals, growing from ten to eighteen inches high. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Asters are unrivalled. Sow the seed early in the spring under glass or in pots in the house, and transplant into rich soil, about one foot apart. | | 38 | Balloon Vine. | 10 |
| 19 | Aster, German, Double Quilled and Striped. Twenty splendid varieties mixed..... | 10 | | Ornamental climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, (<i>white</i> in color) from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. Suitable for the greenhouse or out-door decoration. Half-hardy annual. | |
| 20 | —, Globe Flowered, Double German. Twelve splendid varieties mixed..... | 10 | 39 | Bellis Perennis. (<i>Double Daisy</i>). | 10 |
| 21 | —, Boltze's New Dwarf Bouquet , about eight inches high, are very double, rich and free-flowering, very fine for pots or beds. Six splendid varieties mixed .. | 15 | | A favorite perennial for the border or for pot culture. Set plants six inches apart. | |
| 22 | —, Truffaut's French Peony-Flowered Perfection. Very large and splendid. Perfect in form, size and fulness of flower. The petals are turned towards the centre, giving the flower the resemblance of a ball. One of the very best of the Asters. Eighteen splendid varieties mixed..... | 15 | | Browallia. | |
| 23 | —, Pyramidal, Large and Double. These are similar in style to the Peony variety, but more branching, with splendid, large, extra, double flowers. Very showy. Sixteen varieties mixed..... | 10 | 40 | Browallia, Blue , with white centre. Very brilliant and beautiful, one and one-half feet. Half-hardy annuals | 10 |
| 24 | —, Hedgehog, (or Needle) , with white centre. Six splendid varieties mixed..... | 10 | 41 | —, Mixed. One-half foot. | 10 |
| 25 | —, New, Giant Emperor. (See Plate.) A tall, strong growing variety, with <i>immense</i> flowers. Flowers few, but very double and often four inches in diameter. Twelve fine varieties mixed..... | 25 | 42 | Bryonopsis Laciniata. (See Plate.)..... | 10 |
| 26 | —, Dwarf Double. A very desirable variety, of a handsome, compactly branching, bouquet-like form; the best for dwarf groups. Several varieties mixed.. | 10 | | An elegant climber, with Ivy-like foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit exquisitely marked with white. Ten feet. | |
| 27 | —, Dwarf Pompon Bouquet. (See Plate.) A beautiful Aster with neat, pompon flowers. Many very fine varieties mixed..... | 15 | | Calceolaria. | |
| 28 | —, Above varieties mixed | 15 | | Flowers highly decorative; very desirable, indeed invaluable, for the house, greenhouse and the garden. Seeds should be started in pots, but not under glass. Half-hardy perennials. | |
| 29 | Anagallis, Mixed | 10 | 43 | Calceolaria, Tigridus. (See Plate.) A new spotted variety, <i>extra fine</i> | 35 |
| 30 | Azalea. (<i>Finest varieties mixed</i>). | 25 | | Callirhoe. | |
| | One of the most ornamental of greenhouse shrubs and admirably adapted for a window plant. It flowers with great profusion. The roots being very fine, it requires a light soil. The seed, which I send out, I have imported from Germany, from one of the most celebrated of growers. | | | Beautiful, free-flowering plants, beginning to bloom when small and continuing throughout the summer and fall; excellent for beds or masses when sown thick. | |
| 31 | Asperula Azurea | 10 | 44 | Callirhoe, Pedata. Rich purple crimson, with white eye, two feet..... | 10 |
| | This is a new flower, of recent introduction, and has proved itself worthy of high recommendation. A profuse-flowering, hardy annual of Dwarf habit, with fine foliage and deliciously fragrant, bright sky-blue flowers; continues in bloom till frost. Well adapted for shady places. | | 45 | —, Involucrata. A trailing variety of great beauty; large purple crimson flowers; desirable for hanging baskets..... | 10 |
| 32 | Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea</i>). | 5 | 46 | Canary Bird Flower. | 10 |
| | A showy, hardy annual, about two feet high—succeeding well in any soil. Set six inches apart. | | | A highly ornamental creeper, with exceedingly beautiful yellow fringed flowers and finely divided foliage; a general favorite. Half-hardy annual. | |
| 33 | Baptisia Australis | 5 | | Canterbury Bells. | |
| | A handsome plant of the easiest culture; flowers blue and white. Hardy perennial, two feet. | | | Well known biennials, growing about one foot high, producing beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Set six inches apart. | |
| 34 | Bartonia Aurea | 5 | 47 | Canterbury Bells, Blue Single. (<i>Campanula</i>). | 5 |
| | A showy, half-hardy annual, growing about two feet high, bearing very brilliant yellow flowers. Thin plants to six inches apart. | | 48 | —, White Single. | 5 |
| | Balsams. | | 49 | —, Double Mixed | 10 |
| | Most magnificent, and popular half-hardy annuals, from one and one-half to two feet in height. Sow the seed early in frames, and transplant to a well enriched border, one foot apart. | | 50 | Campanula, Calycanthema. (See Plate)..... | 50 |
| 35 | Balsams, Double Mixed Camelia Flowered | 10 | | This new variety of Canterbury Bells is a splendid, showy variety from England, the calyx forming an elegant cup around the base of the bell, and is of the same beautiful color as the bell or corolla. | |
| 36 | —, Spotted, Rose-Flowered, Mixed. (See Plate.) Very large flowered, double and with perfectly formed flowers; from six to eight fine varieties, all spotted with white..... | 15 | | These varieties come quite true from seed. | |
| 37 | —, Dwarf Camelia Mixed. From eight splendid double varieties, one-half foot..... | 10 | | Candytuft. | |
| | | | | A well known hardy annual, very useful for bedding and bouquets, and also for pot culture. | |
| | | | 51 | Candytuft, White | 5 |
| | | | 52 | —, Purple | 5 |
| | | | 53 | —, Crimson | 5 |
| | | | 54 | —, Fragrant | 5 |
| | | | | Catch-fly. | |
| | | | | A hardy annual about one foot high:—produces brilliant flowers in great profusion in early summer. | |
| | | | 55 | Catch-fly, Red. (<i>Silene</i>). | 5 |
| | | | 56 | —, White | 5 |
| | | | | Centranthus. | |
| | | | | Exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals, from six inches to one foot high, and very effective in beds or borders. | |
| | | | 57 | Centranthus, Rose | 5 |
| | | | 58 | —, White | 5 |
| | | | 59 | Chelone Barbata | 10 |
| | | | | A half hardy perennial, about three feet high, flowering from July to September. A handsome border plant of easy culture. | |



Potentilla.



Aster, Giant Emperor.



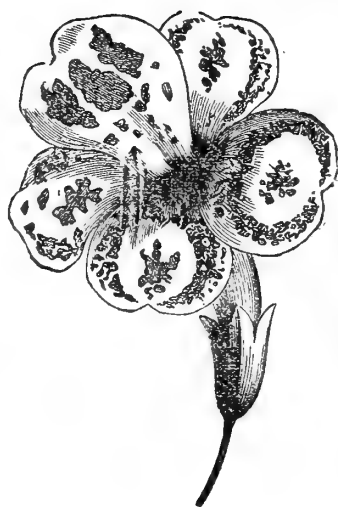
Campanula.



Salpiglossis.



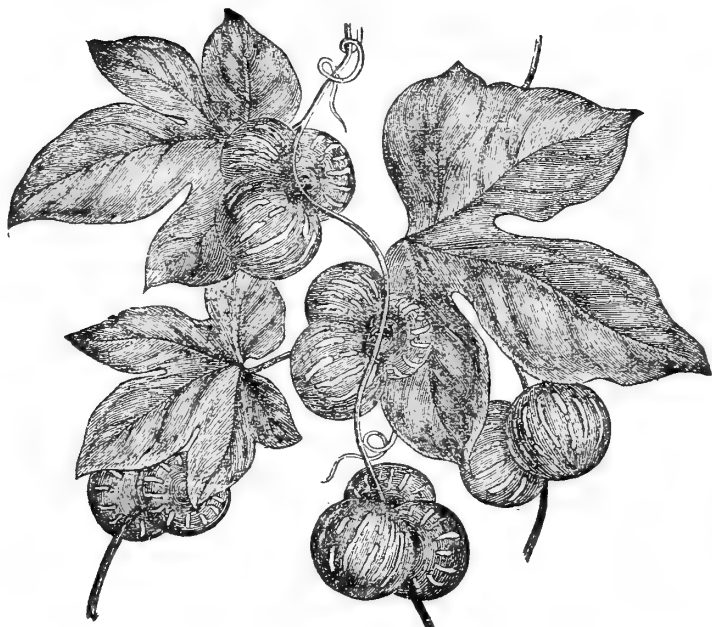
Rhodanthe Maculata.



Mimulus, Hybridus.



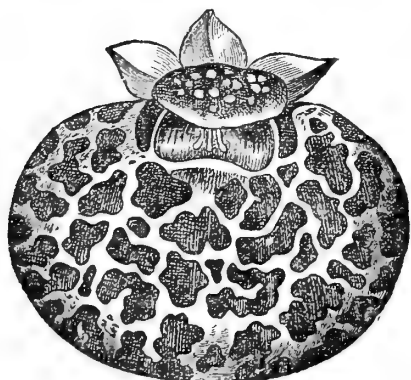
Solferino Balsam—half natural size.



Bryonopsis Laciniata.



Double Zinnia.



Calceolaria.



Double Pot Marigold.



Aster, Pompon Bouquet.

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|---|------------------------|-----|--|------------------------|
| | Chrysanthemums. | | | | |
| | Handsome hardy annuals about two feet high, blooming from July to October. | | 78 | Collinsia, Mixed | 5 |
| 60 | Chrysanthemums, Double White | 5 | | Beautiful, hardy annuals, very pretty when grown in a mass. Thin plants to three inches apart. | |
| 61 | —, Double Yellow | 5 | 79 | Collomia, Scarlet | 5 |
| 62 | —, Mixed | 5 | | A very pretty annual, producing heads of bright red flowers. | |
| | Cineraria. | | 80 | Columbine, Mixed. (Aquilegia.) (See Plate.) .. | 5 |
| | A well known greenhouse favorite. Remarkable for its free-flowering habit and beauty of foliage. May be had in splendid bloom throughout the greater portion of the year. From the richness and diversity of the colors the Cineraria ranks among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers. Greenhouse perennial. | | | A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet high, blooming in May and June. | |
| 63 | Cineraria, Fine Mixed | 25 | | Convolvulus. | |
| 64 | —, Maritima. Flowers yellow, leaves large and silvery; an ornamental foliaged plant, fit for edgings, in which case it should be kept from flowering. It forms a fine contrast, in ribboning, with Perilla Nankinensis. One and one-half feet. | 10 | | Beautiful and showy half hardy annuals, producing an abundance of rich colored flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Blooms from July until autumn. | |
| 65 | Cissus, Discolor | 15 | 81 | Convolvulus, Minor, Dwarf Mixed | 5 |
| | A red-leaved climber, very brilliant and handsome. A great acquisition. Requires strong heat and a moist atmosphere. Particularly adapted to the hot-house, but will thrive in the parlor by frequently showering the leaves. | | 82 | —, —, Striped. Blue, beautifully striped with white. | 5 |
| | Clarkia. | | 83 | —, —, Double. New and beautiful; from France. | 10 |
| | A very pretty, hardy annual, about eighteen inches high—blooming from June to September. Set six inches apart. | | 84 | —, Major. (Morning Glory.) Fine varieties mixed. A well-known, beautiful, climbing annual, suitable for covering arbors, trellises, &c. Blooms from July until autumn. | 5 |
| 66 | Clarkia, Rosea | 5 | 85 | Coreopsis, Mixed. (Calliopsis.) | 5 |
| 67 | —, White | 5 | | A beautiful, showy, hardy annual, about two feet high, succeeding well in any soil. Produces a fine effect when grown in a mass. Blooms from June until September. | |
| 68 | —, Purple | 5 | 86 | Coreopsis, Drummond's | 5 |
| 69 | —, Mixed | 5 | | A very showy, hardy annual with large yellow flowers; suitable for growing in masses, as it continues in bloom all the season. Grows about eighteen inches high. | |
| | Clematis. | | 87 | Cosmidium, Burridge's | 5 |
| | Beautiful, hardy climbers, unrivalled for covering arbors, fences, verandahs, &c.; succeed in any good garden soil. | | | An elegant annual, growing about two feet high, with rich, brilliantly colored flowers. | |
| 70 | Clematis, Cirrhosa. One of the new varieties, perfectly hardy, a very rapid climber, literally covering itself with large bunches of white, sweet-scented flowers. Twenty-five feet. | 25 | 88 | Cyprus Vine, Scarlet. (Ipomea quamoclit.) | 5 |
| 71 | Clianthus Dampieri (Glory Pea) | 25 | | A tender, climbing annual, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers. Before planting, pour boiling water on the seeds for a few minutes. Sow in pots in the hot-house in March and remove the plants, without disturbing the roots, to the open ground when the weather becomes warm. | |
| | One of the most attractive plants in cultivation. | | 89 | Cyprus Vine, White | 5 |
| | A shrubby climber, with neat foliage and drooping clusters of large, rich, scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, 3 inches in length. Each flower is beautifully marked with a black, cloud-like blotch. It requires a dry, warm soil and should be watered but sparingly. Remove to the house when cold weather comes. | | | Datura. (Trumpet Flower.) | |
| | Clitoria. | | | A showy, half-hardy perennial, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. The roots should be removed to the cellar in autumn. Two and a half feet. | |
| | Splendid, free-flowering, greenhouse climbers, with large, elegant, pea-shaped flowers. Particularly adapted for training on trellis-work, wire globes, &c. Perennials. | | 90 | Datura, Wright's. Flowers bell-shaped, of extraordinary size, white bordered with lilac. Two feet. | 10 |
| 72 | Clitoria, Cælestis. Sky-blue; from East Indies. | 10 | 91 | —, Humilis Double. Double flowers of a rich, golden yellow, a magnificent, free-flowering, sweet-scented variety. (See Plate.) | 15 |
| 73 | Cobea Scandens | 10 | 92 | Dahlia, Double Mixed | 15 |
| | A magnificent, climbing plant of rapid growth, producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers; adapted for out door growth in Summer, also for the house and greenhouse. The seeds are apt to rot in the open ground, hence should be started in the house. Place the seed edgewise in planting. | | | Seeds saved from very fine named sorts mixed, from France. | |
| | Cockscomb. | | | Delphinium. | |
| | Very singular and attractive half hardy annuals, about two feet high. To perfect the flowers they should be sown in the hot-bed and transplanted into rich soil, one foot apart. | | | Flowers remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades and striking appearance. Hardy perennials. | |
| 74 | Cockscomb Crimson. Tall, very fine (pure.) | 5 | 93 | Delphinium Candelabrum. (See Plate.) A new and elegant variety of Larkspur. The branches are beautifully curved, (pointing upwards,) diminishing in length as they approach the top of the centre spike, thus giving the plant the appearance of a candelabra. Flowers brilliant and varied. | 15 |
| 75 | —, Dwarf Mixed. Very beautiful. | 10 | | —, Formosum. (See Plate.) New, flowers remarkably large and brilliant; color exquisite blue and white; will flower the first season from seed. Two feet. | 10 |
| 76 | —, Feathered. New and very fine. | 10 | 94 | —, Chinese. Mixed. Two and a half feet. | 5 |
| 77 | Coleus. (New and finest varieties Mixed) (See Plate.) | 35 | 95 | —, Elatum. (Bee Larkspur.) Blue, two feet. | 5 |
| | These gorgeous colored plants with their variegated foliage, are deservedly called the most popular plants in cultivation. Their leaf markings are rich and varied. No garden, basket, vase nor collection of flowers is complete without them. Start the seed in a hot bed or pot in the house and transplant when warm weather comes. | | 96 | —, Hybridum. Fine mixed, splendid. | 10 |
| | | | | Dictanus. (Frazinella.) | |
| | | | | Handsome, fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders. The leaves have a very pleasant smell like lemon peel, when rubbed. The seeds frequently remain dormant for several months. Hardy perennials. | |
| | | | 98 | Fraxinella, Mixed. Two feet. | 5 |

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|--|------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| 99 | Erysimum Peroffskianum A very showy, hardy annual about eighteen inches high—bearing spikes of deep orange-colored blossoms. Blooms from June to September. | 5 | | Gilia. Early and free-flowering, hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot high, and very desirable for planting in masses or detached patches. | |
| 100 | Erythrina or Coral Tree This magnificent shrub, with its fine leaves and most brilliant scarlet flowers is a great acquisition. The gorgeous spikes of scarlet flowers from one to two feet long with which it covers itself bear a resemblance to Coral. Although a tropical plant, it grows freely out of doors if placed in a warm situation. Cut it down to the ground before frost and protect in a cool, dry cellar during winter. | 25 | 118 119 120 | Gilia, White —, Rose —, Tricolor | 5 5 5 |
| | Eschscholtzia. A very showy, hardy annual about one foot high, blooming from June until September. Produces a brilliant effect at a distance when grown in a mass. | | | Globe Amaranths. Tender annuals about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Start early in hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart in the border when the weather becomes warm. | |
| 101 | Eschscholtzia, Yellow | 5 | 121 | Globe Amaranth, White | 5 |
| 102 | —, White | 5 | 122 | —, Purple | 5 |
| 103 | —, Tenuifolia | 5 | 123 | —, Variegated | 5 |
| 104 | —, Mixed | 5 | 124 | —, Mixed | 5 |
| | Eternal Flower. A hardy annual, very ornamental in the garden and very desirable for winter bouquets, as they will retain their form and color for years if gathered and dried when first open. | | 125 | Gloxinia, (grandiflora) | 50 |
| 105 | Eternal Flower, Yellow. (Helichrysum.) | 5 | | A superb class of greenhouse and in-door plants, producing, in great profusion, elegant flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. The variety I send out is very choice and is one of the new varieties, with vigorous foliage and very large flowers in the best and liveliest colors. | |
| 106 | —, Mixed | 5 | 126 | Godetia, Mixed | 5 |
| 107 | Eupatorium. (Fraserii) Shrubby plants whose flowers are indispensable for bouquets. The flowers are white growing in graceful feathery sprays and are admirable for mixing in with bright colored flowers. Hardy perennial. | 10 | | Very attractive, hardy annuals of easy culture, about one foot high, flowering in July and August. | |
| 108 | Euphorbia A very pretty variegated foliaged plant, leaves edged with pure white. Tender annual. | 5 | | Grasses, Ornamental. The Ornamental Grasses are most desirable for bouquets both for Summer and Winter. For Winter use, cut about the time of flowering, tie up in small bunches and dry in the shade. | |
| 109 | Evening Primrose | 5 | 127 | Grasses, Ornamental, Agrostis Nebulosa. The most delicate, fine and feathery of the Ornamental Grasses. | 10 |
| 110 | Flax, Crimson. (Linum Grandiflorum.) | 5 | 128 | —, Eragrostis Elegans, ("Love Grass.") An exceedingly pretty and highly ornamental grass. Grows one to two feet. | 5 |
| 111 | Forget-me-not. (Myosotis.) A very pretty, little, hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork. | 5 | 129 | —, Isolepsis Tenalla. One of the grasses which is a great favorite for baskets, vases, etc. Very graceful. A perennial. | 25 |
| 112 | Foxglove, Mixed. (Digitalis.) A hardy biennial, growing three to four feet high and very ornamental in the garden or amongst shrubbery, as it produces tall spikes of blue and white, bell-shaped flowers. | 5 | 130 | —, "Job's Tears." This well known variety of tropical grass is so called from the appearance of its shiny, pearly fruit, which resembles a falling tear. | 5 |
| 113 | Fuchsia, or "Ladies' Ear Drop." (Finest and newest varieties mixed.) Elegant flowering plants of easy culture in pots for parlor decoration or the garden. In the garden they require a slightly shaded situation. Soil should be rich. | 35 | 131 | —, Pampas Grass. The most stately and magnificent ornamental grass in cultivation, producing numerous long, silken plumes of flowers. When planted on lawns the effect is very fine. Flowers the second season; requires to be carefully covered during the winter, as it is not quite hardy. | 15 |
| 114 | Gaillardia, Mixed. (See Plate.) Hardy annuals, universally admired for their fine display. Grow about eighteen inches high, and bloom all summer. | 5 | 132 | —, Quaking Grass. This graceful shaking grass is very elegant in bouquets and may be dried and kept a long time; perfectly hardy. Sow in open ground any time in spring. | 5 |
| | Gaura. An exceedingly handsome and free-flowering plant, continuing in bloom the whole summer. Of light and graceful habit, bearing spikes of white and red tinted flowers; a profuse bloomer. Succeeds best in sandy loam. Half-hardy annual. | | | Gypsophila. Pretty, little, elegant, hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil. Well adapted to rockwork and edging. Ladies will find this desirable for ornamenting their hair. | |
| 115 | Gaura, Lindheimeri. White with pink calyx; from Texas. Two feet. | 5 | 133 | Gypsophila Paniculata. Remarkably hardy dwarf plant, covering itself with small white flowers. Very desirable from their tenacity of life. I have known a cluster of these flowers to live three days without water and without showing signs of wilting. Ladies will find this very desirable for ornamenting their hair, also for button-hole bouquets. | 5 |
| 116 | Geranium, Fancy, Splendid Mixed. Geum. Handsome, free-flowering, long-blooming and remarkably showy plants. Succeed best in a sandy loam. Hardy perennials. | 25 | 134 | —, Muralis. Beautiful, dwarf plant, neat and remarkably pretty, with starry pink and white flowers which completely cover the plant. Very fine for hanging baskets. Hardy annual, one half-foot. | 10 |
| 117 | Geum, Mixed | 10 | 135 | —, Mixed | 5 |
| | | | 136 | Hawkweed, Mixed. (Crepis.) A class of attractive hardy annuals, one foot high, of easy culture. Sow in early spring and thin plants eight inches apart. | 5 |
| | | | 137 | Heliotrope, Mixed A well-known, half-hardy perennial, particularly prized on account of its delightful fragrance. It is well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Sow the seeds early in spring in pots or in the hot-house, and transplant into the garden when the weather becomes warm. | 10 |

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|--|------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|
| 138 | Hibiscus Africanus A showy and beautiful, hardy annual, eighteen inches high, blooming from June to September. Set eighteen inches apart. | 5 | | Jacoea. (<i>Senecio.</i>) A very gay-colored, showy class of hardy annuals, very effective for bedding. Grow about one foot high. | |
| | Hollyhocks. | | 160 | Jacoea, Double, White | 10 |
| 139 | Hollyhocks, English Prize. (See Plate.) <i>Very highly recommended.</i> The seed I have was saved from one of the finest collections in England, and is of <i>twelve prize varieties</i> | 15 | 161 | —, Double, Dark Blue | 10 |
| 140 | —, Tall Double Mixed. A great improvement on the old variety. Showy perennials, four to six feet high, very effective amongst shrubbery..... | 5 | 162 | —, Double, Mixed | 10 |
| 141 | —, Dwarf Chinese. Showy, hardy annuals, two and a half feet high. Start early in hot-bed and transplant one foot apart..... | 5 | 163 | Lantana. (<i>Fine varieties mixed.</i>) (See Plate.)..... | 15 |
| 142 | Helipterum Sanfordi A new variety of everlasting flowers of great beauty; of dwarf, tufted habit, producing large, globular clusters of bright <i>golden yellow</i> flowers, excellent for winter bouquets. | 10 | | This showy, greenhouse plant will succeed finely in any garden soil. It forms a small bush, covering itself with <i>pink, yellow and orange flowers</i> , and also <i>flowers of changeable color</i> . Start in the house. | |
| 143 | Honesty. (<i>Lunaria.</i>)..... A hardy biennial, two feet high, flowering the second year in May and June. The flowers are succeeded by singular, semi-transparent seed-vessels that are quite ornamental and may be kept for a long time. | 5 | | Larkspur. Very beautiful, hardy annuals, producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart. | |
| 144 | Hyacinth Bean. (<i>Dolichos.</i>)..... Tender, climbing annual from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers. | 5 | 164 | Larkspur, Dwarf Double Rocket. Extra fine mixed; one foot..... | 5 |
| 145 | Humea Elegans A magnificent, showy, half-hardy biennial, four to eight feet high, blooming the second year through the summer and autumn. Very ornamental in the garden and pleasure ground. | 25 | 165 | —, Tall Double Rocket | 5 |
| | Heartsease, or Pansy. (See Plate.) A well-known and universal favorite; properly a biennial, but may be perpetuated by cuttings or by dividing the roots. It blooms early the first season and produces a profusion of brilliant flowers from early spring until winter. It will thrive well anywhere, but prefers a moist, shady situation. | | 166 | —, Stock-flowered. Eight varieties mixed..... | 5 |
| 146 | Heartsease, or Pansy. (<i>Fine mixed.</i>)..... | 5 | 167 | —, Hyacinth-flowered. (See Plate.) A curious and very beautiful variety, strongly resembling a Double Hyacinth. Twelve fine varieties mixed..... | 10 |
| 147 | —, (<i>Extra choice mixed.</i>)..... | 15 | 168 | —, Tricolor Elegans. A very double variety of very handsome colors and most beautifully striped. Two and one-half feet..... | 10 |
| 148 | —, (<i>Finest, very large stained.</i>)..... | 25 | | These two last named varieties may be considered as great acquisitions to the garden. | |
| 149 | —, King of the Blacks. Deep Coal Black..... | 20 | 169 | Lavender | 5 |
| 150 | —, Pure White | 20 | | This herb I consider desirable for the flower garden from the pleasing fragrance of its leaves. | |
| 151 | —, Odier, or Five Blotched. A new and beautiful Prize Pansy, of great variety of color and markings, each petal being most beautifully blotched or marked. The seed I send out is from the celebrated Benary, and is <i>extra choice and true</i> | 25 | | Leptosiphon. The most desirable of plants for edgings; very beautiful with their numerous and many colored flowers; also suitable for rock-work, and nice for pot plants; succeed in any light, rich soil; from California. | |
| 152 | Ice Plant A singular-looking, tender annual with thick, fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Start early in pots and transplant into light, sandy soil, in a warm situation. | 5 | 170 | Leptosiphon Mixed. Colors <i>dark maroon, orange, lilac, purple, crimson, violet, golden yellow and white</i> . Exceedingly pretty..... | 10 |
| | Ipomea. (See Plate.) Of all flowers in general cultivation, this perhaps ranks pre-eminent for delicate and intrinsic beauty. Its fine foliage, graceful form and the brilliant and varied hues of its many flowers, render it most desirable for the greenhouse and garden decoration. Very beautiful climbers. | | | Lobelia. Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants of great value to the flower garden; their delicate, drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little flowers render them exceedingly ornamental. *Very fine for hanging baskets. | |
| 153 | Ipomea Atroviolacea, violet, bordered with pure white; superb..... | 15 | 171 | Lobelia Erinoides. Blue..... | 5 |
| 154 | —, Elegantissima. One of the richest of the Ipomeas; blue with intense purple centre in the form of a star, with broad, pure white margin..... | 15 | 172 | —, Erinus, Mixed. Blue, white, and blue and white marbled..... | 10 |
| 155 | —, Limbata. Blue, elegantly marked with white..... | 10 | | Lophospermum. An exceedingly elegant and highly ornamental climber with large and handsome foxglove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory and garden decoration, and also desirable for hanging baskets; blooms the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennial. | |
| 156 | —, Nil Grandiflora. A very beautiful variety from Germany..... | 10 | 173 | Lophospermum Hendersonii. Flowers of <i>rosy carmine, fine</i> . Ten feet..... | 25 |
| 157 | —, Coccinea. (<i>Star Ipomea.</i>) A beautiful, climbing, tender annual, closely allied to the Morning Glory, producing a profusion of <i>bright scarlet</i> flowers..... | 10 | 174 | Love-lies-bleeding. (<i>Amaranthus Caudatus.</i>)..... | 5 |
| | Ipomopsis. Most beautiful plants with long spikes of dazzling flowers. Half-hardy biennials. | | | A hardy annual, three to four feet high, with pendant spikes of <i>blood-red</i> flowers, which at a little distance look like streams of blood. | |
| 158 | Ipomopsis, orange, from California; three feet..... | 10 | 175 | Love-in-a-mist. (<i>Nigella.</i>)..... | 5 |
| 159 | —, Elegans, scarlet | 10 | 176 | Lupins, Mixed | 5 |
| | | | | Showy, hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing tall spikes of attractive flowers. | |
| | | | | Lychnis. Very handsome and highly ornamental perennials of easy culture. | |
| | | | 177 | Lychnis Fulgens. Bright <i>scarlet</i> , from Siberia. One and one-half feet..... | 5 |
| | | | 178 | —, Sieboldi. White, fine; one and one-half feet..... | 15 |
| | | | 179 | —, Hybrida, mixed. Beautiful, with large flowers varying in color from the <i>brightest scarlet</i> to <i>blood-red, purple, orange and white</i> | 20 |

| No. | | Price per P ^k 'g's | No. | | Price per P ^k 'g's |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Malope. | | | Momordica. | |
| | Handsome, half-hardy annuals, about two feet high. Set eighteen inches apart. Well adapted to mixed borders. | | | Trailing plants with ornamental foliage and <i>golden yellow</i> fruit which, when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant <i>carmine</i> interior. Planted on rock-work or stumps of trees and allowed to ramble, it produces a very striking effect. Half-hardy annuals. | |
| 180 | Malope, Mixed. | 5 | 199 | Momordica Charentia, or Balsam Pear | 5 |
| | Malva (or Mallow.) | | 200 | Musk Plant. (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>). | 10 |
| | Showy and desirable plants with pretty, salver-formed flowers. | | | <i>Much esteemed for the strong musk odor of its leaves It has a yellow bloom.</i> | |
| 181 | Malva Minita. Very desirable with its bright <i>scarlet</i> flowers. It blooms freely all the season. | 5 | 201 | Mukia Scabrella. | 10 |
| 182 | Marvel of Peru, Mixed. (<i>Mirabilis</i>). | 5 | | <i>A very pretty climber with small, heart-shaped leaves and scarlet berries. Very ornamental and of rapid growth.</i> | |
| | The old and well-known Four o'clock. A beautiful plant with flowers of various colors, making a fine summer hedge when set one foot apart. Grows two feet high. The roots may be preserved like Dahlias during the winter. | | | Nasturtium. | |
| | Matricaria. (<i>Feverfew</i> .) | | 202 | Nasturtium, Tall mixed. | 5 |
| | A beautiful, half-hardy perennial, well adapted for beds. | | 203 | —, Scheuerianum. <i>Straw colored striped with brown. Very beautiful.</i> | 10 |
| 183 | Matricaria Capensis. (<i>Double Feverfew</i> .) Double, <i>white</i> , very fine. One foot..... | 10 | 204 | Nasturtium, Dunnett's New. Orange. | 5 |
| | Marigold, French. (<i>Tagetes</i> .) | | 205 | —, Atropurpurea. Dark blood <i>crimson</i> | 5 |
| | Extremely showy, half-hardy annuals, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season. Set one foot apart. | | 206 | —, Coccineum. Brilliant <i>scarlet</i> | 5 |
| 184 | Marigold, African. | 5 | 207 | —, Dwarf Mixed. | 5 |
| 185 | —, Cape. A showy, hardy annual, one to two feet high—producing an abundance of bright <i>yellow</i> flowers, from June until October. Set one foot apart..... | 5 | 208 | —, Dwarf Scarlet. | 10 |
| 186 | —, Pot. (See Plate.) This variety of marigold is well worth much praise. The flowers are large, very brilliant and double; in color varying from a deep orange to a pale lemon and have a dark maroon centre. They begin blooming very early and continue till after the heavy frosts. They sow their own seed and thus perpetuate themselves. | 5 | 209 | —, Rose. | 10 |
| 187 | —, French | 5 | 210 | —, White. (The pearl.)..... | 10 |
| 188 | —, —, <i>gold-striped, new and fine.</i> | 10 | 211 | —, Yellow. | 10 |
| 189 | —, —, Double, Dwarf. Yellow, <i>new and fine.</i> | 10 | 212 | —, King of Tom Thumb's. Deep <i>scarlet</i> blossom, <i>bluish green foliage</i> , new and fine..... | 10 |
| | Maurandia. | | | Nemophila. | |
| | An elegant, half-hardy, climbing perennial, well adapted to the conservatory or trellis work in the garden. Start early in pots, transplant when the weather becomes warm. Flowers the first year from the seed and continues to bloom through the season. | | | Charming, hardy, low annuals, producing an abundance of extremely delicate and beautiful flowers. Very useful for bedding or for pot culture. Sow early in pots and transplant into a cool, rather moist situation. | |
| 190 | Maurandia, Barclayana. Rich, <i>violet</i> flowers..... | 5 | 213 | Nemophila Mixed. | 5 |
| 191 | —, Mixed. <i>Violet, white, rose and pink.</i> | 10 | | Nirembergia. | |
| | Mimulus. (<i>Monkey Flower</i> .) | | | Charming little plants which flower profusely during the whole summer; exceedingly valuable for hanging baskets, rustic vases and edgings; from South America. Half-hardy perennials. | |
| | A hardy annual of the easiest culture, about nine inches high, producing a profusion of very pretty flowers. It is perennial in the greenhouse and may be easily propagated by cuttings. Select a moist, rather shaded location. | | 214 | Nirembergia, Large flowering. A new species from the Andes. It deserves to become a general favorite both for the open garden in summer and the greenhouse in winter. | 25 |
| 192 | Mimulus, Cardinalis. Scarlet, from California; one foot..... | 5 | 215 | Nolana, Mixed. (See Plate.)..... | 5 |
| 193 | —, Hybridus. (See Plate.) <i>New</i> ; splendidly spotted and marbled in the most varied manner, rivaling the <i>Calceolaria</i> in the variety of its brilliant colors..... | 25 | | <i>Very pretty, trailing hardy annuals, fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, or for bedding. Select light rich soil.</i> | |
| 194 | —, New Double. Spotted, a beautiful variety for pot culture; remarkable for its <i>double</i> flowers which are <i>brilliant yellow, spotted, striped and mottled with crimson.</i> This, aside from its beauty, is very desirable from its remaining in bloom much longer than the single sorts. | 50 | | Obeliscaria. | |
| | Mignonette. | | | Showy plants with novel and rich colored flowers, having curious acorn-like centers; succeeds in any common garden soil. From Texas. Half-hardy perennial. | |
| | A hardy annual, eight inches high. A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Thin to six inches apart. | | 216 | Obeliscaria Pulcherrima. <i>Fine, rich, velvety crimson, edged and tipped with yellow.</i> One-half foot..... | 5 |
| 195 | Mignonette, Sweet. per ounce 25 cents. | 5 | | Oxalis. | |
| 196 | —, Grandiflora. An improvement on the old variety in size..... | 5 | | A splendid class of plants with richly colored flowers and dark foliage suitable for hanging pots or rustic baskets. Particularly adapted for the parlor where they bloom in mid-winter. | |
| 197 | Morning Glory. (See <i>Convolvulus Major</i> .) | 5 | 217 | Oxalis Rosea. <i>Rose</i> colored flowers, blooms abundantly. From Chili. One-half foot..... | 10 |
| 198 | Mourning Bride, Mixed. (<i>Scabiosa</i>). | 5 | 218 | —, Tropaeoloides. Deep <i>yellow</i> flowers with <i>brown</i> leaves; a very interesting variety. One-half foot.... | 10 |
| | A class of very pretty, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high—suitable for bedding or bouquets. | | 219 | Parsley, Dwarf Curled. | 5 |
| | | | | <i>I would recommend Curled Parsley as fine for edgings for the flower garden, fine for vase bouquets, and particularly desirable for flowers arranged in flat dishes.</i> | |
| | | | 220 | Sweet Peas, Mixed. (<i>Lathyrus Odoratus</i>). | 5 |
| | | | | <i>Very ornamental, hardy annuals, desirable for their delightful fragrance and beauty. Fine for covering fences or walls, or for growing in little clumps supported by sticks. By picking off the pods as soon as they appear, the blossoms may be continued the whole season. Per ounce 25 cents.</i> | |
| | | | 221 | Pentsemon. (<i>Choice varieties mixed.</i>) (See Plate.) | 20 |
| | | | | <i>A very ornamental perennial, with long and graceful spikes of richly colored tubular flowers. To insure bloom the first year, seed should be started early in March and planted out in May.</i> | |



Abronia Umbellata.



Pentstemon.



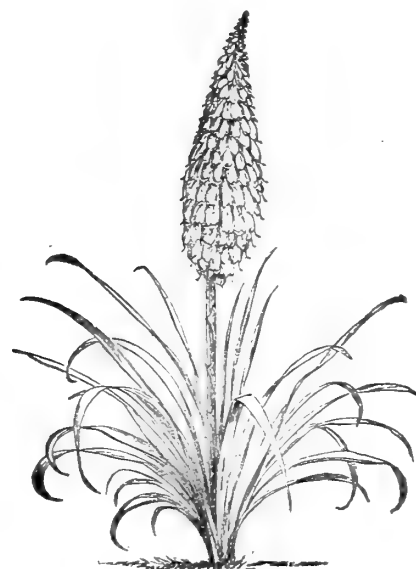
Ipomea.



Coleus.



Gaillardia.



Tritoma Uvaria.



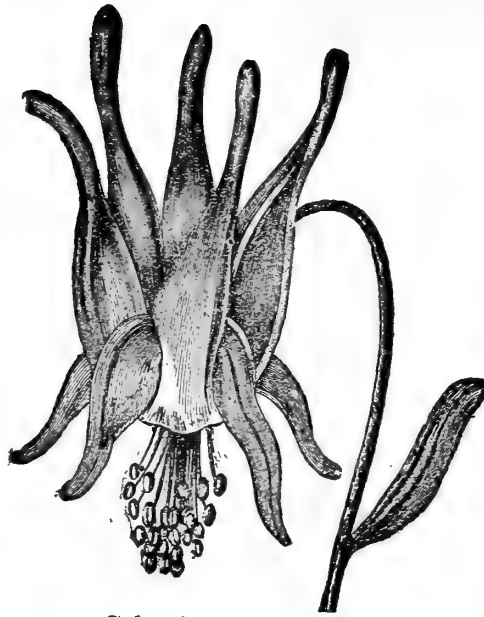
Lantana.



Nolana.



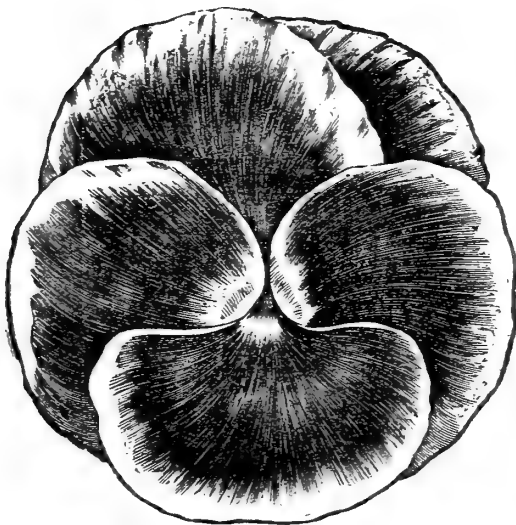
Hyacinth Larkspur.



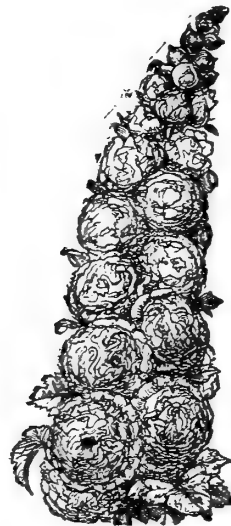
Columbine, (*Aquilegia*.)



Delphinium Formosum.



Pansy, Large Stained.



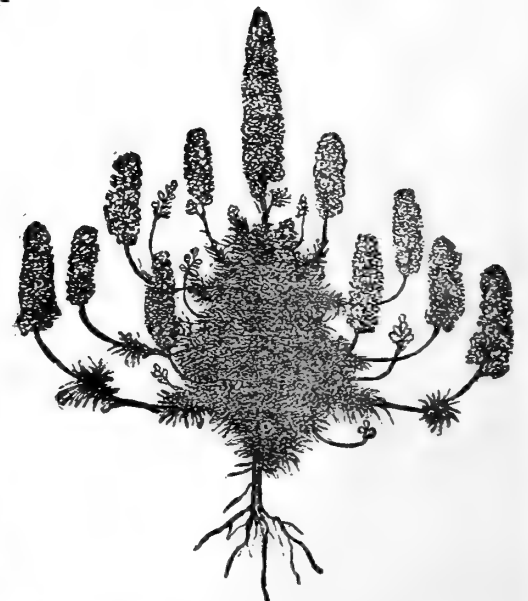
English Prize Hollyhocks.



Hedderwig's Pink.



Sanvitalia.



Delphinium Candelabrum, (*Larkspur*.)

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|--|------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|
| 222 | Perilla Nankinensis A half-hardy annual, with beautiful <i>dark purple foliage</i> forming a delightful contrast with the lively green of the other plants in the garden or conservatory. | 5 | 247 | Potentilla. (See Plate.) <i>Extra fine, double, choice mixed</i> Desirable perennials. <i>Flowers exceedingly brilliant and abundant.</i> Hardy, easy of culture, showy and very ornamental. | 20 |
| | Petunia. Favorite, hardy annuals, succeeding well in any rich soil. For the brilliancy and variety of their colors, their abundance of flowers, and the long duration of their blooming period, they are indispensable in any garden, and are also highly prized for growing in pots for the greenhouse or sitting room. | | 248 | Primula Auricula. (From Liege.)..... This is the most beautiful and desirable of the primroses, though it has received but little attention in this country. The flower stalk springs from radical leaves, is six to eight inches high and bears a <i>fine truss</i> or cluster of from five to seven flowers of various colors, each having a clear white or light colored eye which renders their appearance very striking. <i>Finest varieties mixed</i> from named flowers. | 25 |
| 223 | Petunia, Fine Mixed | 5 | 249 | Ricinus Major. Castor Oil Plant A highly ornamental, half-hardy annual, growing from four to six feet high, presenting quite a tropical appearance. Select warm, dry soil, and plant six feet apart. | 5 |
| 224 | —, Extra Choice Mixed | 15 | 250 | Rockcistus A very fine climber. <i>Leaves of many different colors. Brilliant and very handsome.</i> Requires a great deal of heat and a moist atmosphere. | 10 |
| 225 | —, Buchanan's Hybrids. From the finest named flowers; beautifully blotched, marbled and variegated. <i>Flowers of extra size as well as beauty</i> | 25 | | Rodanthe. (See Plate.) A most beautiful and charming everlasting flower. The flowers, when gathered as soon as they are opened, are very desirable for winter bouquets, retaining their brilliancy for months. | |
| 226 | Phaseolus. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)..... A popular climbing annual, with spikes of showy scarlet, white or variegated flowers. Extensively grown to cover arbors and to form screens; of very vigorous and rapid growth. | 10 | 251 | Rodanthe, Maculata | 10 |
| | Phlox. A most brilliant and beautiful hardy annual, about one foot high, well adapted for bedding, making a dazzling show through the whole season. It succeeds well on almost any soil. | | 252 | Salpiglossis, Mixed. (See Plate.)..... Very beautiful, rich, half-hardy annuals, of varied colors, one to two feet high. Start early in the hot-bed and transplant to light, warm, rich soil. Blooms from July to September. | 10 |
| 227 | Phlox, Drummond's. All colors mixed..... | 5 | 253 | Schizanthus, Mixed Pretty, tender annuals, one to one and one-half feet high, blooming from August to October. Very pretty for pot culture. | 5 |
| 228 | —, —, <i>Pure white</i> | 10 | | Sanvitalia. (See Plate.) Beautiful, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, very suitable for small beds or rock-work. Hardy annuals. | |
| 229 | —, —, <i>Bright scarlet</i> | 10 | 254 | Sanvitalia, New, Double. Covered with dense masses of perfectly double flowers, in shape resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. This variety is considered by an experienced grower of rare flowers, as "without doubt the only dwarf, compact plant, of a yellow color, suited to beds and masses of low growth"..... | 10 |
| 230 | —, —, <i>Crimson, striped with white, very beautiful, new</i> | 15 | | Scypanthus. A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellisses, &c. Half-hardy annual. | |
| 231 | —, —, <i>Splendid, red with white eye</i> | 10 | 255 | Scypanthus, Elegans. Yellow, from Chili..... | 10 |
| | Pinks. Most beautiful and highly prized, half-hardy perennials, growing from one to two feet high. No garden is complete without them, as they keep up a brilliant display, almost the whole season. Start early in pots, and transplant six to ten inches apart. | | 256 | Sensitive Plant. (Mimosa Sensitiva)..... A pretty, curious annual, being so sensitive that the leaves close together by the slightest touch. | 5 |
| 232 | Pink, Carnation, Double Mixed | 10 | | Salvia. Very ornamental, half-hardy annuals, two feet high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in hot bed and transplant two feet apart. | |
| 233 | —, Heddewig's Double Mixed. (See Plate.) Large flowers, three inches in diameter, of beautiful and rich colors, often finely marked and marbled..... | 15 | 257 | Salvia, Mixed | 10 |
| 234 | —, Laciniatus, Finest Double Mixed. Magnificent, double flowers; very large and beautifully fringed. Saved only from the finest double flowers and most beautiful colors..... | 20 | 258 | —, Coccinea. Splendid scarlet..... | 10 |
| 235 | —, Picotee. These favorite plants are of great beauty, combining the most perfect form with the richest of colors. They have a delicate perfume, bloom profusely and are easily cultivated. The seed I send out is from one of the highly renowned growers of Germany, and is of the choicest varieties mixed..... | 25 | 259 | Statice Latifolia A charming perennial. May be classed with the Everlastings. The flowers are delicate and arranged very closely on wire-like stems. When dry, they have a loose, spray-like appearance, which renders them invaluable for winter bouquets. | 10 |
| 236 | —, Chinese | 5 | | Stocks. Half-hardy annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance. For early flowering sow early in spring in pots or in the hot bed, and transplant one foot apart. Bloom from June until November. | 10 |
| | Podolepsis. Pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil and producing a fine effect in beds. Half-hardy annual. | | 260 | Stocks, Dwarf German. (Finest Mixed.)..... | 10 |
| 237 | Podolepsis, Pink. From New South Wales, one foot.. | 5 | 261 | —, Ten Weeks, Double Mixed | 10 |
| 238 | —, Yellow. Very beautiful..... | 5 | | | |
| 239 | Polyanthus, Mixed. (Primula.)..... Showy and profuse-flowering, hardy perennials—about one foot high, blooming in April and May. | 10 | | | |
| 240 | Poppy, Double Mixed. (Papaver.)..... Brilliant and showy, hardy annuals, about two feet high, fine for back ground or shrubbery. | 5 | | | |
| | Portulacca. Very popular; low growing, hardy annuals; making a most brilliant display in the garden, and very suitable for borders or edging. Sow early, in warm, light soil and thin plants to four inches. | | | | |
| 241 | Portulacca, all colors Mixed | 5 | | | |
| 242 | —, Scarlet | 5 | | | |
| 243 | —, Crimson | 5 | | | |
| 244 | —, White | 5 | | | |
| 245 | —, Yellow | 5 | | | |
| 246 | —, Large flowered Double. (Bernary's Best.) (See Plate.)..... | 20 | | | |

| No. | | Price per P'k'ge | No. | | Price per P'k'ge |
|-----|---|------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|
| 262 | Stocks, Dwarf, Large Flowering. One of the finest stocks in cultivation. Very double and of a rich dark crimson color. | 25 | 276 | Tweedia Cœrulea. | 10 |
| 263 | Sunflower, Dwarf Double. (<i>Helianthus</i>). | 5 | | A handsome, hardy, climbing plant with blue flowers. Start early in the house. | |
| 264 | Swan River Daisy. (<i>Brachycone</i>)..... | 10 | 277 | Venus Looking-Glass, Mixed. | 5 |
| | Very pretty, free-flowering, dwarf-growing annuals, well adapted to edgings, rustic baskets, or for pot culture. | | | A very pretty, hardy, annual succeeding well in any soil. Grows about one foot high, and is well adapted to borders or edgings. | |
| | Sweet Sultan. | | | Verbenas. | |
| | Showy, hardy annuals, one to two feet high, succeeding well in any soil. | | | Well-known and universally popular bedding plants, blooming all summer. May be treated as half-hardy annuals. Sow the seed early under glass and transplant one foot apart. | |
| 265 | Sweet Sultan, Mixed. (<i>Centaurea</i>). | 5 | 278 | Verbena, Fine Mixed | 10 |
| 266 | —, Yellow. Much may be said in praise of this the most beautiful of the Sweet Sultan family. The flowers are remarkably long-lived, which, with its beautiful fragrance and golden color, renders it very desirable for bouquets. | 5 | 279 | —, Finest Mixed. | 15 |
| | Sedum. | | | Virginian Pigmy Stock. | |
| | An exceedingly interesting and pretty little plant, growing freely on rock or rustic work, where, during the summer, it expands its brilliant, star-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. It is very desirable for hanging baskets. | | 280 | Virginian Stock, White. One-half foot. | 5 |
| 267 | Sedum, Cœruleum. Blue; from Africa. | 10 | 281 | —, New Rose. One-quarter foot. | 5 |
| 268 | Sweet Clover. Valuable for its fragrance. | 5 | 282 | Viola Odorata. (<i>Sweet Violet</i>). | 15 |
| | Sweet Williams. | | | A charming little perennial, highly prized on account of its delicious fragrance. They succeed best in a shady, sheltered location. | |
| | Well-known, showy and beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June. | | 283 | Viscaria, Mixed, or "Rose of Heaven" | 5 |
| 269 | Sweet Williams, Mixed. | 5 | | Very pretty, profuse-flowering, half-hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing readily in any soil. | |
| 270 | —, Double Mixed. | 15 | | Wallflowers. | |
| 271 | —, Auricula Eyed. | 10 | | Very fragrant and ornamental, half-hardy perennials, suitable for back-ground and amongst shrubbery. | |
| 272 | Tassel Flower, Scarlet. (<i>Cacalia</i>). | 5 | 284 | Wallflower, Mixed. | 5 |
| | A beautiful, half-hardy annual, with small, tassel-like flowers, blooming profusely from July to October. | | 285 | —, Double Mixed. | 25 |
| 273 | Thunbergia, Mixed. (See Plate). | 10 | | Xeranthemum. | |
| | Very ornamental, trailing or climbing, half-hardy annuals, admirably adapted for trellises or rustic work or for the conservatory. A great acquisition for hanging baskets. Start early under glass. Flowers white and salmon with a rich maroon centre. | | | Very showy, free-flowering everlasting flowers, valuable for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals. | |
| 274 | Tritoma Uvaria, or Red Hot Poker Plant. (See Plate). | 25 | 286 | Xeranthemum, Double, White. | 10 |
| | No flower excites more attention at Horticultural Fairs than this. It is a splendid evergreen perennial, producing flower stems four or five feet in height, surmounted with spikes of red and yellow flowers exceedingly striking. Admirably adapted for forming groups upon lawns or in a flower-bed, also suitable for culture in large pots. Remove the plants to the cellar in Autumn. | | 287 | —, Purple. | 10 |
| 275 | Tropæolum Mixed. | 15 | 288 | —, Dwarf Double, Purple. | 10 |
| | Half-hardy annuals, very ornamental, and easily cultivated as climbers, producing an abundance of richly colored flowers. These are selected from the finest English varieties. | | 289 | —, Dwarf Double, White. | 10 |
| | | | | Zinnia. | |
| | | | | A most splendid class of hardy annuals, succeeding well in any soil and making a very brilliant show. Start early in pots or under glass and transplant one foot apart. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced until frost. | |
| | | | 290 | Zinnia, Tall. Finest varieties, double mixed. | 10 |
| | | | 291 | —, Double White. | 15 |
| | | | 292 | —, Dwarf Double, Mixed. A great acquisition. Beautiful colors mixed. | 20 |
| | | | 293 | —, Heageana. New; of dwarf, branching habit; each petal yellow flushed with orange. An exceedingly valuable plant for flower beds, edgings or borders. | 10 |

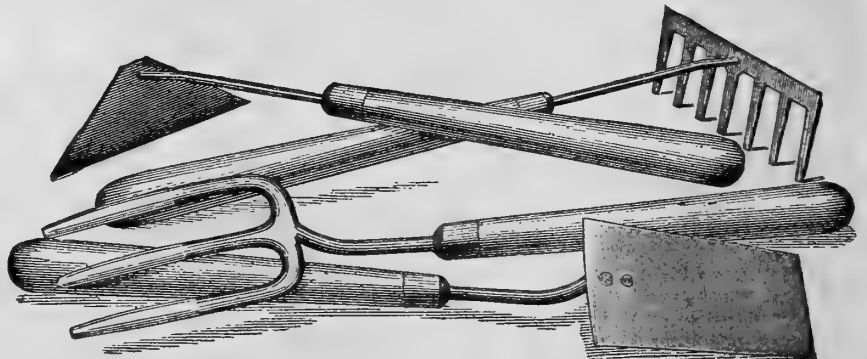
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS.

We call your attention to the set of Ladies' Garden Tools. These are not toys as they appear to be, but are the most useful of all tools for Ladies' use in the Flower Garden, and are also very desirable for greenhouse use. They are made of the best of steel and iron with hard wood handles.

PRICE.

No. 1, extra polished, \$1.25, per express; per mail, \$1.50.
 " 2, half " \$1.00, per express; per mail, \$1.25.

See next page.



CLIMBING PLANTS.

| | Price per P'k'ge | | Price per P'k'ge |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Aristolochia. | | Ipomea. | |
| Highly ornamental with curiously shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. The flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe..... | 15 | Of all delicate climbers this perhaps ranks preeminent. In whatever situation it may be placed, it is sure to meet with universal admiration. See page 37..... | |
| Balloon Vine. | | Lophospermum. | |
| A climber remarkable for an inflated, membranous capsule, (white in color), from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. Suitable for house or out-door decoration. Half-hardy annual. | 10 | An exceedingly elegant climber with large and handsome foxglove-like flowers. Very desirable for hanging baskets. . . . | 25 |
| Bryonopsis Laciniata. | | Maurandia. | |
| An elegant climber with Ivy-like foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit exquisitely marked with white. Ten feet..... | 10 | These superb climbers cannot be too highly recommended. Particularly adapted for hanging baskets or for training on columns out-doors..... | 14 |
| Canary Bird Flower. | | Momordica. | |
| A great favorite, with its exceedingly beautiful yellow, fringed flowers and finely divided foliage. Half-hardy annual..... | 10 | Trailing plants with curious, ornamental foliage, and golden yellow fruit, which, when ripe, opens disclosing its seeds and brilliant carmine interior. Beautiful for stumps of trees, rock-work, &c. . . . | 5 |
| Cissus. | | Mukia Scabrella. | |
| A red-leaved climber, very brilliant and handsome. A great acquisition. Requires strong heat and a moist atmosphere. Particularly adapted to the hot-house, but will thrive in the parlor by frequently showering the leaves..... | 15 | A very pretty climber with small, heart-shaped leaves and scarlet berries. Very ornamental and of rapid growth..... | 10 |
| Clematis. | | Nasturtium. | |
| A beautiful, hardy climber, unrivalled for covering arbors, fences, verandahs, &c. Of rapid growth and literally covering itself with large bunches of white, sweet-scented flowers. Twenty-five feet..... | 25 | A well-known and exceedingly ornamental class of profuse flowering plants. The seeds are excellent when pickled; but for this purpose should be gathered when young. (See page 38).. | |
| Clianthus Dampieri. (Glory Pea.) | | Phaseolus. (Scarlet Runner Bean.) | |
| One of the most attractive plants in cultivation. A shrubby climber, with neat foliage and drooping clusters of large, rich, scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, 3 inches in length. Each flower is beautifully marked with a black, cloud-like blotch. It requires a dry, warm soil and should be watered but sparingly. Remove to the house when cold weather comes..... | 25 | A popular climbing annual with spikes of showy scarlet, white or variegated flowers. Of very rapid growth..... | 5 |
| Clitoria. | | Rockeistus. | |
| Splendid, free-flowering, green-house climber, with large, elegant, pea-shaped blossoms. Particularly adapted for training on trellis-work, wire-globes, &c. Perennial | 16 | A very fine climber. Leaves of many different colors. Brilliant and very handsome. Requires a great deal of heat and a moist atmosphere..... | 19 |
| Cobea Scandens. | | Scyphanthus. | |
| A magnificent climbing plant of rapid growth, producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers; adapted for out-door growth in summer and also for the house..... | 10 | A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c..... | 10 |
| Convolvulus. | | Thunbergia. | |
| A well-known, free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation. See page 35..... | | One of the most beautiful and showy of all climbers. Excellent for hanging baskets and house decoration, for which this should be much more generally used. Start under glass. Very profuse-flowering; flowers of a rich, bright orange and pure white, each with dark maroon eyes..... | 10 |
| Cypress Vine. | | Tropæolum, Mixed. | |
| One of the most popular of all tender climbers. Graceful foliage of a dark, rich green, thickly studded with small, beautiful flowers. | | These are selected from the finest German varieties. Fine climbers..... | 15 |
| Cypress Vine, White. Very appropriate for the cemetery.... | 5 | Tweedia Coerulea. | |
| — —, Scarlet. Brilliant and beautiful..... | 5 | A handsome, hardy, climbing plant, with blue flowers. Start early in the house..... | 10 |
| Hyacinth Bean. | | | |
| Quick growing, ornamental climbers from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers..... | 5 | | |

DOUBLE TUBEROSES.

We have a fine lot of Double Tuberoses from France. In planting remove the small offsets around the main root, and plant a single tuber in a pot five or six inches wide. They should be started in February, in the house, for summer blooming in the garden. Use good loam and leaf-mould with good drainage.

First quality bulbs.....15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Second quality bulbs.....10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.

These showy flowers are very easily raised, and with their tall spikes and brilliant colors of almost every variety, simple and blended, make one of the most magnificent displays of the flower garden. By planting from May till July, a continuous succession of flowers will be secured. In planting have the rows about a foot apart, the bulbs six inches apart in the row and two or three inches below the surface. Orders will be put on file as received and filled in April.

Beautiful French Hybrid varieties—Splendid Mixtures—including nearly white, rose and crimson colors—per dozen..... \$1 00
100 by Express..... 6 00

SPLENDID NAMED SORTS.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| Adonis, light red and yellow, stained with carmine..... | 10 | Madame de Vetry, sulphur white, stained with carmine..... | 25 |
| Aristotle, carnation rose, with carmine and purple stripes..... | 20 | Madame Herincq, yellowish white, marbled with lilac..... | 10 |
| Berénice, rose and variegated red, with purplish carmine..... | 20 | Madame Hacquin, yellowish white, flaked with lilac..... | 15 |
| Brenchleyensis, deep scarlet, splendid for clumping..... | 15 | Madame Leseble, pure white, stained with purplish rose..... | 45 |
| Calendulaceus, bright nankeen yellow..... | 20 | Madame Paillet, light carmine, with violet spots on white ground..... | 20 |
| Calypso, rose, striped with carmine..... | 25 | Mars, beautiful scarlet..... | 20 |
| Ceres, pure white, stained with purplish rose..... | 50 | Mazeppa, orange rose, striped with red..... | 20 |
| Charles Dickens, delicate rose, tinted with chamois..... | 50 | Mons. Vinchon, salmon, tinted with rose and flaked with crimson..... | 10 |
| Charles Michael, variegated..... | 10 | Neptune, variegated and stained with carmine..... | 10 |
| Couranti fulgens, brilliant crimson..... | 10 | Ninon de L'Enclos, carnation rose..... | 20 |
| Docteur Andry, very bright orange—fine shape..... | 10 | Othello, light orange-red—dwarf and very fine..... | 10 |
| Don Juan, orange fire-red, spotted with yellow..... | 10 | Pegasus, light salmon, stained with carmine and violet..... | 10 |
| Edith, carnation rose, with dark stripe..... | 15 | Penelope, French white, striped with carmine..... | 20 |
| Fanny Rouget, carnation rose..... | 10 | Premices de Montroque, dwarf, very bright..... | 15 |
| Galathea, delicate rose, nearly white, stained with carmine..... | 15 | Prince Imperial, peach blossom pink, with violet stains..... | 15 |
| Goliath, light red, striped with carmine..... | 15 | Princess of Wales, white, flaked with rosy crimson..... | 25 |
| John Bull, yellowish white, very fine..... | 20 | Raphael, beautiful vermillion..... | 25 |
| Le Poussin, clear light red, with white throat..... | 35 | Rembrandt, deep scarlet..... | 15 |
| Lord Byron, brilliant scarlet, stained with pure white..... | 40 | Surprise, amaranthine—currant-colored..... | 15 |
| Louis Van Houtte, velvety carmine, with purple stains..... | 10 | Triumph d'Enghien, rich-flamed crimson..... | 10 |
| Madame Basseville, cherry color, with purple stain..... | 40 | Vesta, pure white, and purplish carmine, on yellow ground..... | 25 |

NEW AND DESIRABLE FLOWERS.

| | |
|--|---|
| Climbing Asparagus. (New.).....15 | Petunia, Double, mixed, (choice imported seed.)35 |
| Very hardy, perennial climber. | |
| Black-leaved Beet. (New.).....5 | Chinese Primrose, Red.35 |
| Intensely black foliage, very glossy and elegant; highly ornamental. | One of the finest and most popular of winter blooming plants, suitable for the green house or parlor. Choice seed. |
| Nasturtium, "Spit-fire." (New.).....15 | Sunflower globosus5 |
| Very fine; bright fire-red. Flowers very freely and makes a strikingly showy appearance. | The finest of all sunflowers for ornament. The plant is middling sized, flowers very large, completely double, of a bright golden yellow. |
| Pansy, pure yellow, large-flowered.20 | |
| The brilliancy and beauty of this Pansy make it a great favorite. | |

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT POTATO.

Seven to ten days earlier than the celebrated Early Rose. A seedling raised in 1866, doubtless a cross between the well-known Jackson White and the Garnet Chili. The habit, growth and general appearance of this new seedling are much like those of the Early Rose. Vines of medium height, somewhat spreading, the tubers growing very compactly in the hill. For five years they have grown side by side with the Early Rose, both under the same treatment, and have proved seven to ten days earlier than that favorite sort; they are more productive, fully equal if not superior to it in quality, flesh very white, dry and floury, an excellent keeper, and is every way a most promising variety. Tested on my own grounds the past season, it proved to be a week ahead of the Early Rose. For prices see page 26.

From Editor of American Agriculturist.

"I made two plantings of the Early Vermont side by side with the Early Rose, and in both cases it was easily ten days ahead of that well-known variety."

From H. S. Goodale, Editor of the Berkshire Courier, So. Egremont, Mass.

"The seedling ripened at least one week in advance of the Early Rose. Twelve hills of the Early Vermont yielded fifty-seven pounds, while twelve hills of the Early Rose yielded thirty-six pounds. In quality they are fully equal to the Early Rose."

From Col. F. D. Curtis, a prominent and well-known member of the Farmers' Club, New York.

"The Early Vermont ripened from a week to ten days ahead of the

Early Rose. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it at least a week earlier than the Early Rose."

From W. R. Bergholz, Westchester & B. R. R. Co., New York.

"The Early Vermont matured about nine days earlier than the Early Rose, and showed itself to be more productive. In quality it is as good a potato as I ever had on my table."

From Thomas C. Andrews, Morestown, N. J.

"In six weeks the tubers of the Early Vermont were fully one-third larger than those of the Rose, thus convincing me they are a desirable variety for planting for the Early market."

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY POTATO.

This new seedling combines many of the best qualities of the Early Rose and the Peach Blow. It is of a handsome and symmetrical shape, grows to a good market size and crops remarkably well. In maturing, it is later than Early Rose, and keeps plump and free from sprouts late into the spring. In color, it is rather redder skinned than Early Rose, while the flesh is very white and cooks dry. I consider it a first class late potato. It is in its prime for eating towards the close of winter. A capital sort for spring and summer use. Brownell's Beauty and Extra Early Vermont are two of the few sorts that received a first class certificate from the English Royal Horticultural Society when in competition with over three hundred varieties. For price see page 26.

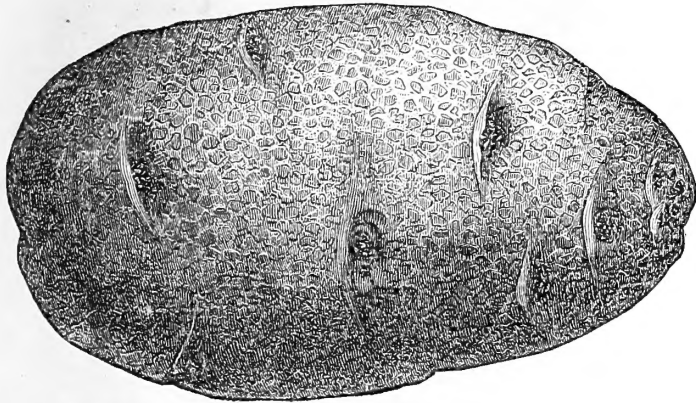
CABBAGE PLANTS. READY JULY 1.

Stone Mason, Fottler, Flat Dutch, Green Globe Savoy—each variety \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000; \$50.00 per 10,000. These I send by express, expressage at the cost of the purchaser. Marblehead Mammoth at same prices; ready June 1.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Will my customers please take notice that I cannot *begin* in the spring to forward potatoes until all danger from frost is passed, and that each order must then take its turn. Customers in the South should order their potatoes *in the fall*, before the middle or latter part of November, as after that there is always more or less danger from frost. (For Price List of Potatoes see page 26.)

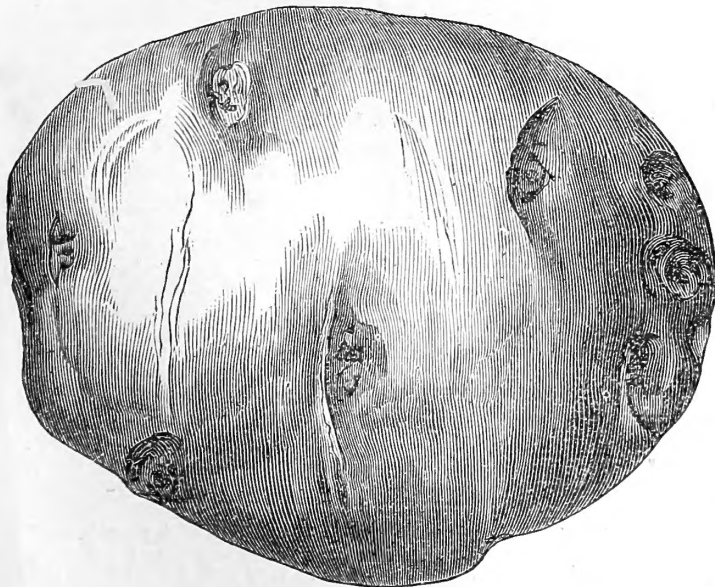
EARLY ROSE.



EARLY ROSE. My seed stock was procured directly from the original growers and is warranted true to name.

EXCELSIOR POTATO. (See engraving this page.) The varieties are few and far between that combine so many good qualities for all purposes for which this potato is raised as the "Excelsior." Its remarkable excellence as a *table potato*, its valuable characteristic of retaining its superior cooking qualities the year round, (a somewhat remarkable feature, obviating in a great

EXCELSIOR POTATO.



measure the necessity of having early potatoes, when old ones of this kind are better than early ones of most other kinds,) make it among the most desirable of all the varieties that are now before the public.

Description. The Excelsior is a white skinned potato, of medium size, cooking white, and very mealy; form nearly round; eyes prominent; skin thin and smooth. It will bear very light seeding; a late variety.

The vines though short are very stalky, almost bushy.

I append testimonials from farmers in different parts of the United States who have tested this potato.

"We raise quite a variety of potatoes each year, and now having tried the Excelsior potatoes two years we give them the preference over all other winter potatoes. At digging time last fall, we had some of the previous season's potatoes (that we had kept for that purpose) cooked with the ones raised that season, and I prepared them alike separately on my plate at the same time, and I am satisfied that with my eyes shut I could not have told them apart by their flavor." J. B. Minnesota, March, 1870.

"From one pound Excelsior, I got 200 lbs." Little Sioux, Iowa, Feb. 9, 1871.

J. L. PERKINS.

"From one pound of Excelsior potatoes I had from you I raised two bushels of handsome potatoes," Lincoln, N. H., April 25, 1871.

HENRY BAKER.

"As a table potato, I think the Early Rose is not to be compared to the Excelsior. I raised nine and one-half bushels from four pounds, and should have had nearly as many more had the season been favorable and the 'bugs' stayed in Colorado." St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 12, 1871.

J. I. SALTER.

"I got one pound of Excelsior potatoes of you last spring, and raised about two bushels, and am well satisfied with the quality and yield." Attica, Ohio, March 20, 1870.

E. B. FARMER.

"There is no potato which combines so many good qualities as the Excelsior." Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1870.

J. NELSON JACOBS.

"The Excelsior potato I received of you last spring yielded over one bushel of splendid potatoes. They are excellent table potatoes and good keepers." Plymouth, Ohio, March 17, 1870.

A. HOFFMAN.

"Last spring I received two pounds of Excelsior potatoes from you, which I divided with one of my neighbors. I have just dug 165 lbs. from the one pound planted." Alexandria, Minn., Oct. 7, 1870.

J. M. DOUDNA.

"I have sold about 800 bushels Excelsiors for eating. They are excellent both boiled and baked, and give better satisfaction to the consumer than any potato I ever grew, and will praise them and want more." Georgia Plain, Vt., Dec. 20, 1870.

C. A. HOTCHKISS.

"The Excelsior potatoes purchased of you last spring are the best potato I ever ate. I raised one bushel from one pound. I am well pleased with them." Troy, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1870.

JOHN W. B. YOUTSEY.

"The Excelsior potatoes received from you last year yielded remarkably well, and I regard them the best potato I have ever raised, not even excepting the Early Rose." Warren, Ohio, March 1, 1870.

ALBERT WATSON.

"The pound of Excelsior potatoes purchased of you last spring proved splendid. My yield is 90 lbs. They are superior to all the new varieties that I have bought, except the Early Rose. I think the Excelsior and Rose ought to satisfy the most fastidious." Woodstock, Sept. 27, 1869.

J. C. MCKENZIE.

"The one pound of Excelsior potatoes that you sent me last spring were planted on the 30th of April, and from them I dug this day five and a half bushels of as nice potatoes as need be." La Prairie Centre, Ill., Oct. 6, 1869.

C. S. VINCENT.

"The pound of Excelsiors yielded two bushels and a half; quality excellent." Defiance, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1869.

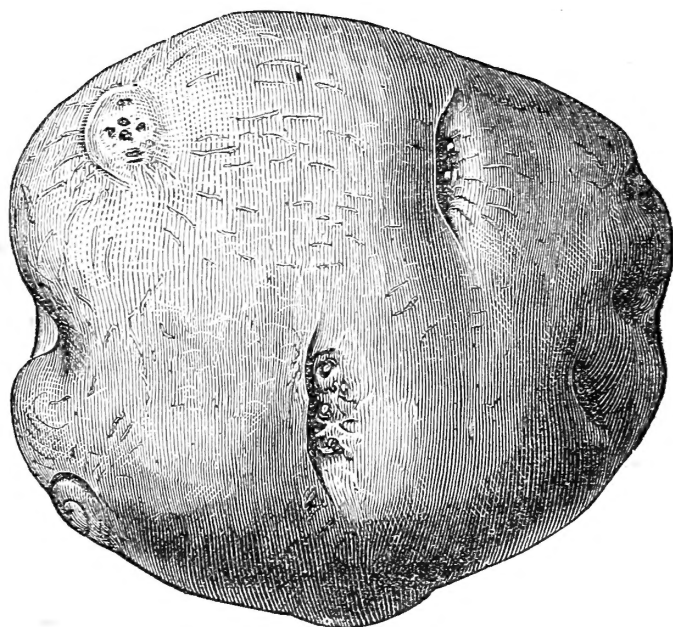
A. ERNSBERGER.

"I received of you last spring an Excelsior potato that weighed one-third of a pound, which I planted, and dug this fall 82 lbs. of first class potatoes." Waterloo, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1869.

EDNEY SMITH.

BRESEE'S PEERLESS, or No. 6. (See engraving this page.) The Peerless has won laurels this season for dryness and superior quality. This is a very large potato, some specimens weighing over two pounds. It is nearly round in shape, with few eyes, and growing so large is very rarely irregular in shape. Tested at dinner by a number of gentlemen, members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it was pronounced to be dry, well flavored, and of excellent quality.

BRESEE'S PEERLESS, or NO. 6.



It matures late, yet is so vigorous that planted June 20th it yielded a most abundant crop of very large sized potatoes.

The Peerless, in a dry season, is of excellent quality for the table.

"My son got some of Bresee's Peerless Potatoes. We planted four pounds, and I harvested seven bushels or 105 lbs. for one, which I consider highly satisfactory." **THOMAS PETHRICK.**
Kewanee, Ill., Jan. 19, 1873.

"The Peerless potato excels any of the potatoes raised in this vicinity, I mean in quality and quantity." **LOUIS E. PATTISON.**
Webster, Mass., Oct. 6, 1873.

"I got 4 lbs. of your Peerless Potatoes two years ago. The last year they yielded over 800 bushels per acre, several potatoes weighing 3½ lbs. each." **ALVIN MINER.**
Worthington, Minn., Feb. 22, 1873.

"I received 4 lbs. of Peerless No. 6 of you in 1871, which did finely. I have raised some the first year so large that two potatoes weighed 4½ lbs." **WM. W. SCOTT.**
Jeromeville, Ohio, July 1, 1873.

"I planted one pound Peerless April 27; dug them Aug. 29; had 47 pounds." **J. SKILLMAN.**
Ashley, Ill., Feb. 4, 1873.

"Last year you sent me a small potato of Bresee's Peerless, No. 6. I made twelve hills of it and dug one-half bushel of fine potatoes." **THOMAS O'CONNOR.**
Forest Hill, Indiana, Feb. 4, 1873.

"I sent for four pounds of your Peerless Potatoes last spring, planting them June 5th on one and one-half square rods of ground; and about November 1st, I dug from the piece eight bushels of the largest potatoes that ever I saw." **J. B. DICKASON.**
Tedrow, Ohio.

"I received one and a quarter pounds of Peerless potatoes from you last spring, from which I raised 193 lbs. of good potatoes." **B. J. HURLBUT.**
Chlymer, Chaut. Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1872.

"I planted the half bushel of Peerless potatoes I obtained from you in the spring of 1871 with the following results:—I cut them into single eyes and planted on a little over ten rods of ground, and dug fifty-nine and one-half (59½) bushels of monster potatoes, the largest specimen weighing three pounds and fourteen ounces (3 lbs. 14 oz.), and hundreds of them weighing two and a half pounds." **RICHARD POOLE.**
Eden Prairie, Hennepin Co., Minn., Feb. 23, 1872.

BRESEE'S KING OF THE EARLIES, or NO. 4.



This potato in form and color is unsurpassed by any variety I have ever grown. It is a good cropper, but not equal to the Early Rose, though from the fact that the vines are so much smaller the rows can be planted a third nearer, making the crop, on equal areas, nearly equal. In earliness it precedes the Early Rose several days. It was voted to be first in quality when tested with several other seedlings by a committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1868. I find in my own experience, that in the average it is surpassed in quality by Early Rose.

"I am very much pleased with those Bresee's No. 4 potatoes, which I obtained from you. From one pound I dug 56 lbs." **DAVID BROWN.**
Leeds Centre, Wis., March 29, 1872.

"The King of the Earlies is a No. 1 early potato with me in every respect." **D. M. DELO.**
Lamartine, Pa., March 4, 1872.

"The four pounds No. 4 King of the Earlies, planted May 9th, harvested August 14th; gave 98 lbs., all fine, clean, sound and handsome." **WILLIAM KEETON.**
Perry, N. Y., March 6, 1872.

"I had last year the potato called Bresee's No. 4. I had one pound which I planted May 4th, and Aug. 15th I dug 47 lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever wish to dig." **S. M. BROWN.**
Rome, Pa., Feb. 27, 1871.

"From one pound of seed I raised three pecks of those potatoes (King of the Earlies,) and they are as fine potatoes as I ever saw." **ANDREW MARTIN.**
Sherburne, 4 Corners, N. Y., March 8, 1871.

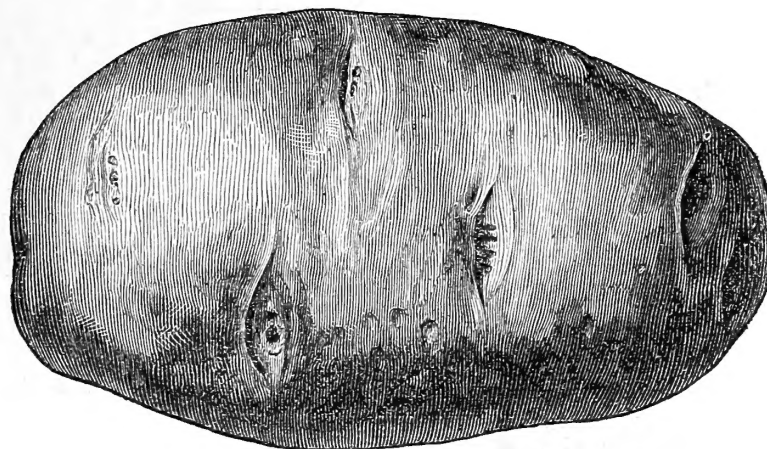
"From the four pounds of King of the Earlies I raised four bushels of the finest early potatoes I have seen in Montana. Although it was late when I planted, only hoed twice, did not irrigate them at all, many of them will weigh 2 pounds apiece." **WM. B. S. HIGGINS.**
Missoula Mills, Montana Ter., Nov. 11, 1871.

"Last spring I sent for one pound of Bresee's No. 4 potatoes. I planted them the third of May in sod ground. They were hoed once, and I dug them Aug. 13th. The bugs were very bad, I might say the vermin stood on the sprout when it came up, but notwithstanding, I dug 33½ lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever saw. I had Early Goodrich by the side of them which yielded about one half as many, and were of smaller size." **R. A. BARRIS.**
Dover Centre, Minn., Nov. 21, 1870.

"Last spring I got one pound of your 'King of the Earlies' potatoes; I planted them on the 15th day of May. I ploughed and hoed them twice, and dug them on the 15th of September. From the one pound I had 220 lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever saw, one potato weighing over three pounds. If any of your customers can go ahead of that, I would like to hear from them." **J. L. PERKINS.**
Little Sioux, Iowa, Sept. 18, 1870.

GARNET CHILI. This seedling of the late variety, which after years of trial has proved to be remarkably hardy and productive that I have thought it well deserving a place in my catalogue. It has a red white fleshed, grows to a large size. It is a late variety and a capital keeper. It improves by keeping and is in the best eating order towards spring. For rates see page 26.

LATE ROSE POTATOES.



There are two varieties before the public bearing this name. One originated from the seed by Mr. Campbell, and one sent out by the potato growers of eastern New York.

A second trial has proved the Seedling of Mr. Campbell to be exceedingly productive and well worthy the attention of those who wish a first class late variety. In color this seedling resembles Early Rose but is of a somewhat deeper pink.

The New York Late Rose has succeeded admirably well on my grounds. In shape, this new potato bears a very close resemblance to the Early Rose, when under ordinary good farm cultivation; but when stimulated to do its very best, it grows to be somewhat longer. Careful experiments on my grounds this season have proved beyond discussion that the New York Late Rose is a great advance in productiveness over the Early Rose. My engraving I have had made from a photograph of one of my own growing, and it represents about the average form of the New York Late Rose. It has proved to be exceedingly productive when tested with some twenty other varieties, most of them sent me as new seedlings famous in their several localities. In quality, it is very superior, cooking white, while it is mealy and fine grained. The vines are stalky and vigorous in their habit of growth. In color, it tends to a little darker pink than the Early Rose, though on some soils there is not any difference. When the Early Rose was first sent out, I found in my crop here and there scattered vines of a later variety. I gave directions to my men to be careful when digging the crop to set these late ones aside, and after the crop was dug I used them in the family. An enterprising, wide-awake farmer in New York State, kept the new variety distinct, and in time introduced it to the public. This new potato carries such a fine vigor with it that I heartily recommend it for trial to those who find the kinds they now cultivate failing to give satisfaction. My price for the two varieties this season will be found on page 26. Subjoined are the testimonials in favor of the New York Late Rose:

"Last year the Late Rose gave me great satisfaction, yes, surprised me at digging; the vines being small, from two pounds of seed I had 183 lbs. large potatoes."
Lancaster, Wis., Feb. 16, 1873.

"The Late Rose Potatoes that I got of you last spring did very well, notwithstanding the heavy drought we had last summer. From the one pound I raised over two bushels, some weighing one pound."
East Stroudsburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1873. MRS. LYDIA J. DETRICK.

"The pound of Late Rose Potatoes I got of you last spring did well

for me. I raised from the one pound 80 lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever saw."

HENRY SHAFER.

Big Indian, Indiana, March 16, 1873.

"From the pound and a half of Late Rose Potatoes I had of you year before last, I got (178 lbs.) one hundred and seventy-eight pounds."
Falmouth, Mass., Nov. 13, 1873.

ISAAC S. LAWRENCE.

"From one pound of Late Rose Potatoes purchased of you I raised over 100 lbs., on very poor, high, sandy land which suffered badly from drought."

GEO. R. OLDHAM.

South Hanover, Mass.

EARLY FAVORITE. This is a remarkably early potato, white fleshed, smooth and handsome. It is hardly as productive on my ground as Early Rose, but is so much earlier as to make it an acquisition. For rates see page 26.

PROBSTEIER OATS. These are a well adapted to this climate, and so far have not inclination to deteriorate or "run out" that is exhibited by other heavy varieties. It is somewhat than the common variety, of strong rank growth, the being very long and wide, and of an unusually dark green color. The straw is *Coarse and Strong and not liable to lodge*. It is a bush Oat, the grain being distributed on all sides of the heads which are large and well filled. The kernels are large and plump, and enveloped in a *soft, thin, white husk*. It ripens two or three days later and yields much better than the common variety. The yield has varied from 56 bushels to 98 bushels per acre; the average for six years being a little over 74 bushels per acre. They sometimes weigh 39 lbs. to the bushel. Price same as Surprise Oats.

The stiff, strong straw, the large kernels and thin husks, and the great productiveness of the Probsteier Oats are qualities that are not often found combined in one variety, and altogether render them well worthy of attention.

SURPRISE OR POLAND OATS. These are a large, white oat, remarkably plump, nearly as much so as well grown barley. As will be inferred this is a very heavy oat, weighing when well grown forty lbs. and upwards to the bushel. These ripen several days earlier than the common Oat.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Per bushel (of 32 lbs.) | \$2.00 | Per peck | - - - - | 75 cts. |
| Per half bushel | - - - 1.25 | Per 4 lbs., sent by mail | - - - - | 70 cts. |

EXCELSIOR OATS. This new white oat is warmly endorsed by Hon. Levi Bartlett, the distinguished agricultural writer, and highly recommended for the size of the grains, the weight per bushel, and for its great productiveness. These oats were imported from England and distributed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1869. This is also a white bush Oat, but very distinct from the Probsteier. It is a very early variety, ripening ten or twelve days in advance of the common oat. The yield per acre has not been quite equal to the Probsteier, but they are heavier, weighing sometimes 42 lbs. to the measured bushel. My seed is warranted true, fresh and pure.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Per bushel (of 32 lbs.) | \$2.50 | Per peck | - - - - | \$1.00 |
| Per half bushel | - - - 1.50 | Per 4 lbs. sent by mail | - - - - | 75 cts. |

Agricultural Treatises.

CABBAGES: HOW TO RAISE THEM. By JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

This treatise gives all the minute instructions so valuable to the beginner. It begins with the selecting the ground, and carries the reader along step by step, through the preparing of the soil, manuring, ploughing, planting, hoeing, weeding, gathering the crop, storing and marketing it, with a hundred minute details embracing every department of the subject.

To prepare myself the more thoroughly to write this work I experimented on foreign and native varieties of cabbage for four years, raising not far from seventy kinds. The gist of my experience will be found in this treatise. It is illustrated by several fine engravings. I have in the present edition added a page on the green worm that is causing so much trouble in some localities. Price, 30 cents.

ONION RAISING; WHAT KINDS TO RAISE, AND THE WAY TO RAISE THEM. By J. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

This work, which I issued in 1865, has been warmly recommended by some of the best authorities in the country, and has gone through eight editions. It treats on Onions raised from seed, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, Top Onions, Shallots and Rareripes, the Onion Maggot, Rust, the merits of the different varieties of Onions, instructions in seed raising, and how to tell good seed,—beginning with the first step of select-

ing the ground, and carrying the reader along step by step, through the preparing of the soil, manuring, ploughing, planting, hoeing, weeding, gathering the crop, storing and marketing it, with a hundred minute details embracing every department of the subject.

Illustrated with thirteen engravings of Onions, Sowing Machines and Weeding Machines.

Single copies sent by mail, prepaid, for thirty cents. Seed dealers and booksellers supplied at the usual discount.

SQUASHES; HOW TO GROW THEM. By JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

This treatise is of about the same size and style as my treatise on "Onion Raising," and contains several illustrations, including a section of my squash house, with full directions for erecting one. In plan and thoroughness it is similar to my Onion treatise, *very minute and thorough*. Beginning with the selection of soil, it treats of the best way of preparing it; the best manures, and the way to apply them; planting the seed, protecting the vines from bugs and maggot, the cultivating, gathering, storing and marketing of the crops,—giving hundreds of minute details so valuable to inexperienced cultivators. I have written this and my other treatise on the theory that what the public want is *minuteness and thoroughness of detail*. The price of this is thirty cents sent by mail post paid. Dealers supplied at discount.

If after reading either of these works, any person thinks he has not had his money's worth, let him return them and I will return the money, as I intend that every man shall have his *quid pro quo*.

A First Class Book for Farmers and Gardeners.

"AMERICAN MANURES."

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ELEMENTS AND COMPOSITION OF PLANTS AND SOIL—THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMPOSTING—THE VALUE OF STABLE MANURE AND MANY OTHER KINDS USED BY FARMERS, AND A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS,—THEIR ASSUMED AND REAL VALUE AND A FULL EXPOSE OF THE FRAUDS PRACTICED UPON PURCHASERS. BY PROF. WILLIAM H. BRUCKNER.

This is one of the boldest works issued from the Agricultural Press; it handles without gloves the ignorance, conceit and rascality that has so much to do with the manufacture of the Phosphates and other artificial fertilizers of the day. By the analysis given in this work we find that we have been paying from \$40 to \$60 per ton for many phosphates whose real value is from \$10 to \$30 per ton. Besides this, it presents in a very clear way, so that any farmer can easily understand it, the whole matter of manures and their application. Every farmer will find it a capital work for himself and his growing boys. It is a sort of an agricultural college between two covers. In its estimate of the value of the Superphosphates it allows no value for the insoluble portion; and this is a correct estimate for those farmers who buy fertilizers only for what can be got from them the first season; still as in many phosphates this and the "returned" portions, under certain conditions become sooner or later soluble, to do full justice to the manufacturer I believe we should credit him with some value. The chemists of Germany, (where the matter has been very fully discussed) have decided that the insoluble portion is worth 6 cents per pound and the returned 13½ cents. If then, we add to the editor's valuation, at the rate of 6 cents per lb. for the portion of insoluble phosphates and 13½ cents per lb. for the "returned" portion, we shall credit the manufacturer with the utmost market value of his fertilizer. I will send this book of 260 pages by mail, prepaid, to any of my customers at the publisher's price, viz.: \$1 50.